EVENING EDITION

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U.S. PAPERS BITTER AS ALLIED DEFEATS STEADILY INCREASE

Roosevelt-Churchill Talks Eclipsed by Japanese Raids On Pacific Coast

BRITISH CALLED LIABILITY

Defense Role Can't Win War, Claims 'Time'—Poor Showing Is Blasted

The attacks on Vancouver Island, Canada, and Oregon by Japanese undersea raiders have distracted American public attention from the all-important Roosevelt-Churchill conferences which are being held in Washington to the increasing danger of the collapse of the Allied front, the Asahi reported today from Madrid quoting New York dispatches, according to Domei.

The American press, the report said, is playing up news of Allied reverses in China, North Africa, and the Soviet Union. In this connection, Raymond Clapper, a widely-read American columnist, writing in the New York World-Telegram, a journal of the Howard-Scripps chain, sarcastically asked:

"Where can the Allies find sources for optimism now that the British forces have lost Tobruk, and the Soviets, Sebastopol, while Chungking forces are increasingly being smashed by the Japanese troops?"

The New York Times declared that the mission of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the United States is to gain reinforcements for the defense of Egypt and Western Asia. The World-Telegram went the length to assert that the Roosevelt-Churchill conference is concerned with Allied defense strategy to cope with German offensive against Anglo-American forces.

Britain Now Liability

The mere fact that Australia is now compelled to depend upon the United States, which is 7,500 nautical miles away from the island continent, for its supply of gasoline indicates that America is now losing the game of war, while Britain is fast becoming a liability to America, declared Time, a popular weekly in the United States, in its latest issue according to a dispatch to the Hochi from Buenos Aires, states Domei.

War cannot be won by merely assuming a defensive role. Britain still persists in the opinion that it would be impossible to set up a second front in Europe under existing conditions, while America has not yet taken an inch of enemy soil, and neither has it attempted to carry the war into the enemy's camp, Time declared.

The American weekly stingingly declared that Britain and the United States already have lost command of the Indian Ocean and part of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, while the American Atlantic seaboard is being daily threatened by Axis submarines.

Time denied that any optimism could be entertained as to the safety of the Pacific coast, while the Allied blockade of the European Continent had now become a thing of the past.

The journal emphasized that America must take cognizance of the following three points; first, that the American coasts now cannot escape from Axis attacks; secondly, that Britain has now become both an asset and a great liability to the United States, and thirdly, that the war cannot be won by maintaining only a defensive attitude, although Britain is still adhering to the idea that a second front in Europe cannot be established under existing conditions.

Time also pessimistically declared that the Axis Powers have succeeded in all their offensives, with China and the Soviet Union now exposed to terrible danger.

New Conference Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The United States Government is planning to call another Pan-American conference in Washington on June 30 following the recent Rio de Janeiro convention, it was learned here today.

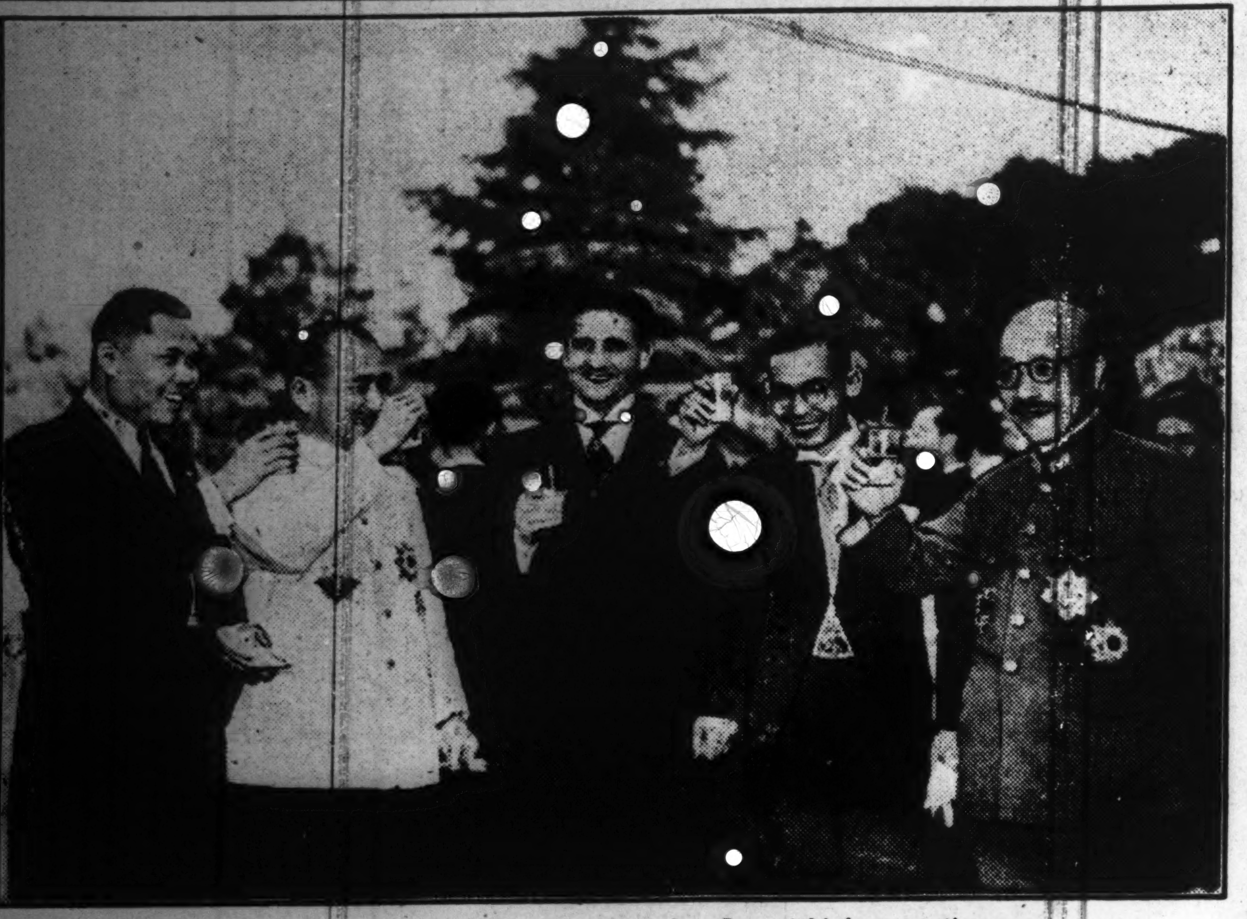
The purpose of this new conference reportedly will be to discuss economic and financial control in the Western Hemisphere and to urge Argentina and Chile to join the Allied countries against the Axis.

The following points are expected to be discussed at the conference:

1. Seizure and placing under Government control of farms belonging to the Axis nationals.
2. Supervision of confiscated capital and property of Axis nationals.
3. Appointment of persons to supervise confiscated property.
4. Auctioning of confiscated Axis property.

The Argentine Government reportedly will dispatch a representative to the conference but is expected to take a firm stand for neutrality.

Thai Anniversary Is Toasted



Premier General Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet Ministers attended the reception held from 4 p.m. Wednesday at the Thai Embassy in Shibuya Ward in commemoration of Thailand's National Holiday. Besides Premier Tojo, Koki Hirota, ex-Premier and special envoy to Thailand, Yasukichi Yatabe, special Ambassador to Thailand, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Commerce Minister Nobusuke Kishi were present at the affair. The Axis diplomatic corps, including Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Keng-shao, German Ambassador Eugen Ott, and Italian Ambassador Baron Mario Indelli also attended the reception.

Shown above, from left to right, are: Nai Vanich Panananda, Chief of the Thai Economic Mission to Japan, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister, Nai Direck Chayanama, Thai Ambassador, and Premier General Hideki Tojo.

10th Anniversary of 'Bloodless Revolution' Is Fittingly Observed by People of Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, June 24.—Climaxing the three-day national celebration of the 10th anniversary of the bloodless revolution, which began yesterday, colorful commemoration programs were staged here today in a solemn manner befitting the wartime situation.

The commemoration events began with the opening ceremony of the ordinary session of the Assembly of the People's Representatives at 8 a.m. followed by the unveiling of a monument dedicated to those killed in the border incident with French Indo-China and the inauguration of the new buildings of the local Red Cross Society and various religious ceremonies.

Especially prominent among the day's functions was the review by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of the Army, Navy and labor service and student corps.

BRITAIN GETS WEEK FOR REPLY ON INDIA

New Moves Threatened if Satisfactory Reply on Evacuation Not Received

Asahi Service

ZURICH, June 24.—A new anti-British movement will be started if a satisfactory reply is not obtained within one week from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow, to the demand made by Mahatma Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader, for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

The entire followers of Mr. Gandhi and members of the Indian National Congress Party are expected to join the proposed new movement, which authentic sources believe will develop as extensive and intensive as the historic boycott of British merchandise staged in 1930.

When this new movement is started, every Britisher will be accosted by Indians on the street, in stores, markets and movie theaters, or everywhere else and addressed as follows:

"This is not your country. Indians have never invited you to this country. Better leave India. When we obtain freedom, we will then invite you to come."

In 1930, Mr. Gandhi sent an ultimatum to the then Viceroy Lord Irwin and then commenced his historic procession through the city. It is generally believed at New Delhi that Mr. Gandhi will again lead a street demonstration if the Viceroy does not agree to the withdrawal of British residents.

Trouble in Near East

Thousand of Arabians in large cities in Syria and Palestine, including Aleppo, Beirut, Damascus, Haifa and Jerusalem, have begun a wide-spread anti-British movement and since June 22, scores of persons have been wounded in clashes with British troops, the Nichi Nichi reported Wednesday from Rome quoting an Ankara dispatch, states Domei.

Since the anti-British sentiment is deep-rooted in all circles and among all classes of the native population, it was believed that the natives would rise in arms when the Allies meet defeat in Egypt, according to the report.

BATTLE ON DISEASES STARTS IN SHONANTO

Good Results Obtained in Sanitation Works by Japanese To Exterminate Epidemics

As a first step toward the complete eradication of epidemics indigenous to the tropical zone from Shonan Island, the Japanese Military Administration and the Shonan Special Municipality have started the movement for stamping out malaria, reports a Yomiuri dispatch from Shonan, states Domei.

Every day, 1,000 workers with sprayers go out to places where mosquito larvae are apt to grow. Each month, they spray anti-malaria oil of about 15,000 kilograms over sewage of a total distance of 31 miles in the city and 47 miles outside the city limits. For this service, a total amount of ¥20,000 is paid to the workers monthly.

Sanitary arrangements for the British in the city were perfect, but there was no such arrangement for the Chinese, Malays and Arabians under the British rule, the dispatch points out.

The victory of the Japanese Army has greatly benefited the natives, however. The tropical dysentery, which had raged at the time of the entry of the Japanese troops into Shonan Island, was completely stamped out, and now malaria is being driven out.

Those who have been given preventive injection against typhus now total 600,000 and those given vaccination total 300,000 in Shonan Island alone. Now there is no epide-

(Continued on Page 2)

ALLEGIANCE IS RENEWED

120 Korean Youths Pay Respects at Imperial Palace

Deeply moved by the enforcement of the conscription system for Koreans from 1944, 120 Korean youths living in Osaka Prefecture arrived in Tokyo yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to renew the pledge of allegiance to His Majesty the Emperor.

A little before noon they visited the Navy and the War Ministries and told the authorities that they are eagerly waiting for the enforcement of the conscription system.

At the War Ministry, the Vice-Minister gave words of encouragement to the Korean visitors.

NO SECRET CLAUSES IN PACT, SAYS SOVIET

Molotov Makes Denial—Axis Sees Britain Bolshevizing Entire Europe

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—While speculation is rife in neutral nations as to whether a secret understanding lies behind the Anglo-Soviet Pact, it was pointed out by neutral observers here yesterday that Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has denied the existence of a secret understanding between the two countries in his speech at the meeting of the Supreme Council some time ago for the ratification of the Anglo-Soviet Pact.

Mr. Molotov emphatically stated at the time that there was nothing to substantiate reports of the conclusion of any secret agreement between the Soviet Union and Britain and between the Soviet Union and the United States, these quarters said, adding that Mr. Molotov also denied the holding of any secret meetings among the three nations.

Bolshevizing Europe Seen

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 24.—The sensational revelations regarding the secret clause in the British-Soviet Pact, made by the Swedish press, are widely commented upon by the German papers.

The German press is unanimous in stating that whatever purpose the present discussions in Washington regarding the establishment of a second front may serve, Premier Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt may rest assured, that this new betrayal of Europe by England will weld Europe together even more firmly than heretofore.

The Voelkischer Beobachter writing about this betrayal states: "According to these secret clauses, Prime Minister Churchill wants to place Europe under the murderous regime as far as the Rhine. This practically would mean the entire Bolshevization of the European continent, since no Power would be able to check Premier Josef Stalin if he wants to set aflame also France and the Iberian Peninsula, which latter country was already once before attacked during the Spanish Civil War.

"In such a case, the entire European culture will be destroyed and all the traditional values of the Old

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS FORCES LAUNCH 3-PRONGED ADVANCE IN ATTACK ON EGYPT

British Resisting West of Sollum As Main Drive Speedily Moves to Border

OFFENSIVE ON KUPIANSK

Remnants at Sebastopol Being Steadily Cut Down by Victorious Germans

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 24.—The Axis forces operating in North Africa have commenced to advance into Egypt from three different points, it is reported by Reuter from Cairo.

Meanwhile, British forces are fighting the Axis troops in a sector west of Sollum, according to an announcement issued by the British army in West Asia today. A British scouting plane reported that the tank, artillery and infantry corps of the Allied forces are advancing steadily toward the Egyptian frontier.

Kupiansk Drive Starts

In order to capture Kupiansk, vital railway junction 110 kilometers southeast of Kharkov, 400,000 German troops, under the command of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, have begun a large-scale offensive against Kharkov, the Nichi Nichi reported from Stockholm today quoting Moscow reports, states Domei.

Control of Kupiansk, the report said, will enable the Germans to cut off service on the Kharkov-Rostov railway.

Remnants Annihilated

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 24.—Enemy remnants, who were offering resistance in a split of land north of Severnaya, in the northern Sector of Sebastopol were annihilated. On the other hand, combined German and Rumanian forces, operating to the east of the fortress, reduced strongly built and stubbornly defended Soviet positions in the rugged and roadless wooded terrain, and succeeded in capturing many of these strongholds.

The Luftwaffe was active in carrying out concentrated attacks against Soviet field and artillery position.

During the period from June 7 to 22 the enemy lost 11,000 prisoners, 158 guns and a huge quantity of other war materials in the Sebastopol area. In single actions some 2,014 earth and concrete bunkers were taken and 65,250 mines were removed.

In North Africa the amount of prisoners, taken at Tobruk, has increased to 33,000.

As already announced by a special war communique, German submarines sank 20 merchant vessels totaling 102,000 tons and one escort vessel, out of protected convoys in the Atlantic and in the strongly protected coastal waters of North and Central America. Four more ships were damaged by torpedo hits.

Tobruk Withdrawal Sanctioned

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The commander of the garrison of Tobruk on June 21 asked and obtained allowance to withdraw from the fortress, reports the British news service from Cairo. The withdrawal, however, could not be carried out since the Axis troops had destroyed or seized most of the available vehicles.

More Details Given

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 24.—In giving further details about the fall of Tobruk the High Command stated that the capture of the town and harbor took the British completely by surprise. They were unable to save themselves by fleeing.

Malta and Cyprus Raided

Keeping pace with the development in the North African front, the Luftwaffe on Tuesday mass-raided Malta and Cyprus Islands, the Yomiuri on Wednesday evening reported from Stockholm.

Australians Will Gag War Defeat Rumors; Curtin Appeals for Less Public Criticism

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The Australian Government has decided to launch a movement to stop "loose talk" in the country following widespread rumors by returning Australian troops and munitions workers from Europe that all is not going so well for the Allied forces in the war, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

The Australian Government's move has been interpreted here to mean that such talk had been completely frustrating all Government attempts to bolster the morale of the people by promises of aid to Australia from the United States and other Allied countries.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister John Curtin yesterday appealed to the people to lessen criticism of the Government and concentrate on increasing production of munitions.

Weapons are necessary to continue the war, and the situation does not permit of optimism for the Allied countries have had to fight with strongly organized, well trained and abundantly supplied countries, he declared.

ATTU, KISKA ISLANDS SEIZED BY JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES IN WAR ON ALEUTIAN GROUP

Imperial Headquarters Announce Successful Occupation of Two Important Islands by Imperial Navy Units in Attack on America's Outpost in Far North

The intrepid landing forces of the Imperial Navy now engaged in strenuous activities against American forces stationed in the Aleutian Islands have occupied the islands of Attu and Kiska, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters issued at 11 a.m. today. The announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 a.m., June 25.—Imperial Naval Forces operating in the Aleutian area occupied Kiska Island on June 7 and Attu Island on June 8, and since then are engaged in subjugating neighboring islands.

Americans at Tsinan, Departing for Home, Express Gratitude for Many Kindnesses

Domei

TSINAN, June 24.—That Japanese soldiers are kind to the nationals of enemy countries was the unanimous opinion of Miss Alma Cooke, a doctor, and Miss Helen Disney, a nurse, two Americans who were attached to a hospital belonging to an American church in Tehshien along the Tsin-Pu Railway (Tientsin-Pukow Railway).

The two American women recently related how they have been impressed by the kindness and consideration of Japanese officers and men ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War to Sub-Lieutenant Horie attached to a certain detachment of the Japanese Forces stationed at Tsinan.

"First of all, we must tell you about the great kindness which we have received at the hands of Japanese soldiers ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

"Immediately upon the outbreak of the war, the hospital to which we were attached closed but our daily life did not change a bit and our personal belongings were neither lost nor missing. Some Americans and Britons say that the Japanese are bellicose, but we, actually and personally impressed by the kindness of the Japanese, have fully become conscious that the Japanese are a kind and peace-loving race and that they are not ones that seek war. They were forced to take up arms in the present war.

"We witnessed a beautiful episode when an American girl, 7 years old, a daughter of a certain Mr. Downs living in Tsinan, was protected by Japanese residents all the way from her suburban home to her school in the center of Tsinan.

"And we are extremely sorry that many of the Americans in their home country do not understand the true character of the Japanese people.

"We think Americans are a funny race because they do not try to understand the ways of other countries.

"From the standpoint of Christians, we absolutely disagree with the United States for participating in the present war.

"We understand that the Japanese oppose war, and we will try to depict to the people of the United States the true picture of the Japanese."

Miss Cooke, aged 54, a Californian and a graduate of a medical school in San Francisco has lived in China for the past 22 years.

Miss Disney, who is 47 years old, was born in Kentucky and has been a resident in China for 26 years.

U.S. Consul Grateful

In a letter of thanks to Manabu Arino, Japanese consul-general here, Carl O. Hawthorne, American consul-general, has expressed his profound gratitude for the kind and considerate treatment accorded by the Japanese consulate and military authorities to United States nationals in Tsinan since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, reports Domei.

Mr. Arino and Mr. Hawthorne are known to have been the best of friends, which accounts for the letter of thanks sent on the occasion of the departure of Americans from Tsinan to the United States.

Stating in his letter that this sentiment of gratitude is shared by every American in Tsinan, Mr. Hawthorne said that due to the severance of communication with his homeland since December 8, 1941, he had not had an opportunity of reporting home the special treatment rendered American nationals here.

This same sentiment, he said in his letter, was also shared by others including neutral nationals. In conclusion, Mr. Hawthorne said he had nothing against the Japanese military authorities and that he hoped to meet Mr. Arino in the future after the return of peace to the two countries.

2 AMERICAN PLANES SHOT DOWN IN CHINA

Japanese Air Raiders Destroy Curtiss-Hawk Fighters Over Henyang Airfield

During a surprise attack against Henyang, Hunan Province, on Monday, Japanese warplanes shot down two out of four Curtiss-Hawk P-40 fighters of the United States Volunteer Air Corps in an air battle over the airfield and destroyed another enemy plane on the ground, the Nichi Nichi reported from a Japanese air base in Central China, states Domei.

Taipingfan Entered

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 24.—Japanese units advancing toward Lishui succeeded in entering Taipingfan, about 10 kilometers north of Lishui, at 11 a.m. today, and are steadily pressing the enemy toward Lishui, despite the extreme poor condition of the roads.

The enemy have already given up any intention of defending the international airfield in the neighborhood of Lishui, and are retreating southwestward, in small groups of 300 to 500.

YAMADA WILL BE MEMBER OF IMPERIAL ART ACADEMY

Japan's Foremost Composer to Be Formally Nominated—Three Others Chosen

Kosaku Yamada, one of Japan's outstanding composers, formally will be nominated member of the Imperial Art Academy, the Nichi Nichi reported today, states Domei.

Three other prominent figures in Japan's musical world, who also have been recommended at a recent conference of the Music Department of the Academy for membership, are Madam Sachiko Ando, violinist and former professor of the Ueno Music School, Keisho Imai, Japanese harp player and professor of the Ueno Music School, and Kiyoshi Nobutoki, composer and lecturer at the Ueno Music School, it was said.

It is recalled that the Imperial Art Academy was established, in 1937, to deal with matters concerning fine arts, music and literature.

COURSE IN JAPANESE SET

Japanese Army to Start Four-Month Course in Surabaya

Domei

SURABAYA, June 25.—Responding to the lively local demand here for the Japanese language, the military authorities have completed arrangements to open tomorrow a four-month course in Japanese at a former Dutch grammar school in this city.

About 60 Indonesian school-masters and public officials will be taught by a staff of seven teachers selected by the Japanese Army.

Tatekawa Relieved of Post

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa was at his own request relieved of his post as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union today, it was announced by the Foreign Office this morning.

Watanabe Gets New Position

Colonel Shiro Watanabe has been appointed Chief of the Kinhwa Special Service Office which is to be instituted by the Japanese Army at Kinhwa, Chekiang Province, for the maintainance of peace and order there, the Asahi reported Wednesday.

VARGAS EXPRESSES THANKS FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Sincere Appreciation Shown in Statement Made by Chief Administrator of Philippines

Domei

MANILA, June 24.—Expressing his profound gratitude for the provisional release of Philippine war prisoners who are either injured or ill, Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippine Government last night issued a statement.

It runs as follows:—

"I wish to express my sincere thanks for the magnanimous attitude of Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in releasing Philippine war prisoners who have been injured or taken ill.

"In giving a provisional release to part of the Philippine soldiers who were sent to the front compulsorily, the Japanese Forces have completely manifested their generosity and goodwill toward the Filipinos.

"I have no doubt that the Philippine war prisoners who have been granted this special favor by the Japanese Army will sincerely and faithfully observe the terms under which they have been released."

Thai Students Leave P.I.

Domei

MANILA, June 25.—Having received special permission from the Japanese military authorities here, 198 Thai students, who were studying in the Philippines prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, recently left here for Bangkok, it was disclosed today.

MINES IN KWANGTUNG TO START OPERATING

One Iron and Six Coal Concerns to Begin Functioning From July 1

Domei

CANTON, June 24.—Operation of one iron and six coal mines in Kwangtung Province will be started from the first of next month by the Kwangtung Provincial Government, it was learned today.

The largest undertaking of its kind to be attempted by the Provincial Government, the plan embraces the construction of highways between the various hsiens where the mines are located and the building of other roads to facilitate the operation of the new mines.

More than 1,500 miners have already been sent to the mining districts, all of which produce coal except one which is expected to yield substantial returns in iron ore.

The list of new mines follows:

Tantsun, Puyun-Hsien, central Kwangtung; Namkong, Puyun-Hsien; Fayun (Hua-Hsien), north of Kwangchow; Shihtang, Nanhai-Hsien, east of Kwangchow; Ipien, Nanhai-Hsien, Kangtow, Nanhai-Hsien; and iron mine in Weiyeung-Hsien, west of Kwangchow.

Kaya Departs for Nagoya

In order to attend the conference on economic problems with leading Nagoya businessmen and also to make a speech on the National Savings Movement at a special meeting Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, departed from Tokyo station for Nagoya at 9 a.m. today. He will return to Tokyo by Friday morning, states Domei.

BRILLIANCE MARKS ROMMEL'S CAREER

Most Popular German Military Leader Promoted to Rank of Field-Marshal

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 23.—Erwin Rommel, the youngest Colonel-General in the German army, is now the youngest Field-Marshal. The promotion of this young military leaders, who is certainly the most popular general in Germany at present, was announced over the wireless in a special bulletin.

During his entire career, Rommel, who is now 50, has displayed audacity and originality of thought to which he owes his great African victories. He already won his first laurels during the World War. In the present war he performed a spectacular feat before he was sent to North Africa when during the French campaign he advanced through a breach of the Maginot Line with such speed that he took two enemy divisions completely by surprise and dispersed them. On that occasion the Fuehrer awarded him with the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross while the enemy honored him by calling his division the "Ghost Division." As Lieutenant-General, Rommel took over the command of the German Africa Corps in spring last year. With his troops he soon wrested Libya away again from the British for which achievement he was once again awarded the Oakleaves to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross while the Italians decorated him with the Medal for Bravery in silver.

On July 1, he was promoted to general. His name was again mentioned in the world press when during the winter of 1941/42, after having retreated as far as El Agheila, he once again drove the British out of Cyrenaica. For this he was awarded with the Swords to the Oakleaves to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross as well as with the promotion to the rank of Colonel-General. Italy honored him with the Comture Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Promoted to Highest Rank

In contimuation of his offensive Rommel has now taken Tobruk where he was informed of his promotion to the highest rank in the German army. His vanguards are now at the Egyptian frontier. But any tribute to Rommel's personality would not be complete without mentioning his other activities. From 1928 until 1939 he devoted himself to the theoretical side of his profession first as infantry instructor in Dresden, then as the head of a special course in Potsdam and finally as the head of the War Academy in Wiener Neustadt.

Rommel is also one of the few German officers to have written a book titled "Infantry Attacks" and it is based on his World War experiences. The book was a success long before the author became a celebrity.

No Secret Clauses In Pact, Says Soviet

(Continued From Page 1)

World would be swept away in the gale of revolution that would not stop on the European continent but would be a grave menace to England herself, which is today already feeling the repercussions of the Soviet influence in its own country.

"Also the Scandinavian States would then be delivered to the will of the Soviets, while the Dardanelles question would be solved in a manner that would deal with Turkey in the same way as had been the case with the Baltic countries, turning the country into one of those so-called autonomous Soviet Republics to which Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, referred in his recent speech. This constitutes the most complete betrayal of Europe which England has ever brought about."

In this connection, another German journal, the Berliner Boersenzeitung, writes "At last the secret clauses have been found, the existence of which have been denied by Soviet Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden expressly. The contents of these clauses confirm the suspicion that had been prevalent at the time of the announcement of this pact by the two countries. The complete delivery of Europe into the hands of Bolshevism, that is the actual reading of these secret clauses."

Presenting Soviet A Gift

D.N.B.

ROME, June 24.—The local papers pay greatest attention to the revelations of the secret clauses contained in the Anglo-Soviet Pact.

"Britain has yielded to the Soviet Union the right of incorporating all the territories, which she has seized during the time between 1939 and 1941," writes the Popolo di Roma.

"Moreover, the Soviet influence is to be extended all over the entire Scandinavian countries, Bulgaria and Rumania, and is to supervise Germany and to penetrate into the Mediterranean. In her deepest distress, Britain thus plans to present Europe as a gift to the Soviet Union."

'Hitler Was Right'

D.N.B.

BUCHAREST, June 24.—The disclosures of the Swedish press regarding the stipulations of the Anglo-Soviet secret clauses concerning a new order in Europe created a sensation in the Rumanian public.

The Rumanian papers pay special attention to the item in the secret treaty according to which Rumania would in the future belong to the Soviet sphere of interest with the right of establishing bases in Rumania so that after the war, Rumania would be militarily and politically controlled by the Soviets and Britain.

The disclosures of the Swedish paper are considered here as another confirmation of the experience that Britain in her desperate struggle would not remain from sacrificing Rumania to the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the Slovakian journals, likewise, devote much space to the secret clauses of the Anglo-Soviet Pact. Notwithstanding the denials made by British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, the newspapers state that England is prepared to sacrifice the whole of Europe to Bolshevism.

"It has now been proved how justified the resolution of the Fuehrer made last year had been when he ordered his troops to fight World Enemy No. 1," the press unanimously declare.

Yuzawa for Toyama

In order to attend the inauguration ceremony of the construction of the Fushiki Harbor in Toyama Prefecture, Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, will depart from Ueno station at 9 p.m. on Friday, states Domei. After attending the ceremony on Saturday, Mr. Yuzawa will inspect various river, highway and harbor facilities in Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui and Shiga prefectures, returning to Tokyo by Tuesday morning.

Ino to Visit Kansai

Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, will leave Tokyo at 9:25 p.m. on June 26 for Kansai where he will inspect the distribution of foodstuffs.

Mr. Ino is scheduled to return to Tokyo on the evening of June 29.

Press Comments

Thursday, June 25

NICHI NICHI—Disposition of Enemy Patents
KOKUMIN—Administrative Innovation and Communal Associations
ASAHI—Regulation of Principal Foodstuffs

Disposition of Enemy Patents

NICHI NICHI—A meeting was held yesterday by the Investigation Committee on the Wartime Industrial Ownership Law, it is reported. It is apparent, in this connection, that the session took up in some way or the other the problem of enemy patent rights in this country, a question which is now being frequently discussed among the interested quarters.

Though nothing is as yet revealed of the proceedings at the meeting, it is adjudged that the committee touched on the problem in connection with more than 1,000 enemy patents, but that they left the fundamental matters concerning the question to the final decision of the Cabinet Council.

The disposition of enemy patent rights, it is recalled, was first regulated in this country in 1917 by the enactment of the Wartime Industrial Ownership Law. The regulations suggested three ways of dispostion, namely, the unconditional cancellation of the rights and their subsequent free use among the general public, the granting of the rights to some individual person or a group of persons, and thirdly the intermediate way of cancelling the rights and then giving them to some specified persons.

As to how the present enemy patent rights should be disposed of, there is as yet no consensus of opinion among the civilian circles. Some, taking up the cause of national honor, allege that the rights should be left untouched, thus to show to the world the magnanimity of Japan. They seem to be indifferent to the most pressing needs of this country to bring the current war to a successful conclusion.

Others, and incidentally the larger part of the interested circles, well aware of Japan's requirements in the War of Greater East Asia, the successful execution of which the national desiny of this country is staked, opine that the patent rights of enemy countries should be confiscated by the Government and then left free for the use of the public.

Britain, they state, despite its claim to be the protector of individual rights, was the first to confiscate enemy rights on the outbreak of the first European War. As regards the United States, that country hurriedly adopted a similar method at the outbreak of the current war with Japan.

True, there will be some difficulties anent the free use of enemy patents by the public. However, the Government should not hesitate to do so for this method of disposing of enemy patent rights, it may be stressed, is perfectly in accord with the national policy to mobilize all for the execution of the war.

Administrative Innovation and Communal Associations

KOKUMIN—The Cabinet's recent decision to cut the personnel of Government offices, it is hoped, will add to the speedy disposal of Government business, most needed for the wartime requirements of this country.

As the administrative innovation will be realized along with the simultaneous increase of salaries for the remaining officials, it will not bring in any remarkable decrease in Government expenses which, in this case, will witness an increase in view of the imminent inauguration of intermediate provincial administrative offices to be set up in each district throughout the country.

What attracts our attention in connection with the recent administrative innovation, is the part played by the various communal associations, especially the Chokai (Street Bloc Association) and the village unions, for the business of these organs of late has remarkably increased in scope.

Though it is against the nature of these communal unions to assume any regular administrative business, the pressure of wartime conditions has completely changed the situation for these civilian bodies. The volume of business handled by each of the associations, now principally functioning as branches of the Government, is more than enough to keep two or three clerks regularly employed.

Then again, the expenses of these associations are borne by the people living within their jurisdiction. A certain Chokai, it is said, operated an annual overhead of ¥10,000, which is a good testimony of the amount of money paid by the public to the Government.

Under the prevailing situation, something must be done along with the present administrative reform so that the ever increasing business of the communal associations may be relieved to lessen the burden of the communal groups. By so doing, the Government will be greatly facilitated in obtaining the desired goal of national savings, it is earnestly expected.

Regulation of Principal Foodstuffs

ASAHI—The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, with regard to the Foodstuffs Administration Law enacted at the last session of the Diet, on Wednesday promulgated the regulations concerning the execution of the Law. The new regulations will take effect on July 1.

The problem of foodstuffs, needless to say, is one of the most important questions during wartime, and the need of introducing some fundamental innovations as regards their distribution has been frequently pointed out. In this connection, the Government should be commended for its present measure.

Through the present regulations, it is understood, all important foodstuffs, including rice, will be placed under governmental control as regards their distribution. As a first step, the village and town agricultural associations will instruct the producers of foodstuffs so that the assigned amounts of cereals and vegetables may be sold to the Government by the producers.

The Government's purchase of foodstuffs will be made through the proper functioning of various provincial organs including the warehouse and the sales associations. On top of these local organs will be the newly established Foodstuffs Foundation scheduled to make its debut on July 1 along with the enforcement of the said regulations.

The general consumers of foodstuffs, so far handicapped by the uneven distribution of vegetables and fish, will be pleased, in this connection, if the present official administration of the principal foodstuffs removes all such evils.

All in all, it is opined that the present measure, as it stands, will not go a long way toward its aim. It all depends on how far the Government and the people cooperate for the smooth execution of the new ruling.

2 British Planes Land In Portugal; Details Of Flight Unrevealed

Two British planes made forced landings in Portugal in the last 48 hours, according to a special dispatch from Lisbon to the Nichi Nichi yesterday, states Domei. The report added that no details were yet known as to the circumstances of the landings.

Battle on Diseases Starts in Shonanto

(Continued From Page 1)

mic in the city except dengue-fever which rarely breaks out. The Japanese authorities concerned are convinced that they will make Shonan City the most sanitary city in the world.

In this connection, Captain Michikimi Kadoma of the Japanese Army stated to a Yomiuri correspondent to the following effect:

"The king of tropical epidemics is malaria. Sanitation of the southern regions, therefore, should be started with the eradication of this epidemic. The Japanese Army authorities in cooperation with the Shonan Municipality is conducting the movement to exterminate malaria with satisfactory results.

"Other tropical epidemics such as dysentery and dengue-fever will be easily rooted out if appropriate preventive measures are taken and the knowledge on sanitation permeates among the inhabitants.

"It was due to lack of their love for the inhabitants that the British could not attain satisfactory result in the sanitation of the island. Sanitation should not be neglected in military campaigns, political, social and cultural activities in the Southern Regions. Only 100 soldiers of the Japanese Army suffered from typhus during their campaign in the Southern Regions."

GERMAN STRATEGY IN AFRICA REVEALED

Nazis Turn Tables on British Fighting Forces in Desert Warfare

Special

BERLIN, June 19.—When in February, 1941, German troops made their appearance in North Africa, the British thought that they could make light of this fact, representing it as entirely insignificant. "Never mind if the Germans are in Africa," so they said, "they won't do us any harm! They can't stand the climate, are not fit for the tropics and besides, they have no experience whatsoever in desert warfare."

That is true: the Germans were greenhorns in desert warfare. They had not acquired the experience so absolutely indispensable in desert warfare. However, with their innate thoroughness the Germans gathered what knowledge they could, turning it immediately to good account. And whatever they lacked in experience, the German soldiers made up for with their determination to win and their willingness to sacrifice.

Great Odds Overcome

It is rather hard to give a correct appreciation of what the German soldier is accomplishing in North Africa. Words are often inadequate to do justice to the amount of courage, of physical and spiritual fortitude, of human greatness and will to resist which these men had to "put in" in order to achieve, under difficulties absolutely unknown to the average European, what had to be asked of them.

There is nothing, not even outwardly, in the surrounding landscape to remind the soldiers of their German home country: sandstorms, torrid heat, tormenting thirst, barren territory offering little cover, entirely different ways of living, an unaccustomed climate, and dangers lurking in water, in flora and fauna causing tropical disease.

These are some of the items which alone make life so hard for Europeans in the North African war theater. The soldier encounters malicious enemies far more dangerous than any troop formation. The German soldier combats two enemies: one is the Tommy and the other is nature with her devastating strength. Despite this, however, and fighting under most unaccustomed circumstances, he has proved his courage, his preparedness to fight, his strength, tenacity and adaptability.

Part of Sahara

One must not forget that Libya forms a part of the Sahara desert. Its hot breath reaches up to the Mediterranean Sea. Only a few coastal stretches of this desert land have been turned into habitable places. Yet the war did not stop at their doors, neither did it cling to the Via Balbia, the great Roman coastal road. With its far-stretching arms it reaches into the vast realm of sand, making it the scene of battle or deployment of troops, turning it into by-passes or supply routes, encampments or theaters of mobile warfare. The desert itself has become the soldiers' living space.

Desert warfare is not ordinary warfare. It is full of surprises. It allows of many possibilities of war conduct. There is hardly a territory so suited for large scale strategic maneuvers than the Sahara desert. Ambush and camouflage play an important role as well as imagination and resourcefulness in planning and lightning-like improvisations during battle itself. The vastness of the desert actually invites attacks from the flank and the rear. It is very hard, if not impossible, to camouflage troop formations—whether at rest, in motion or preparing for action—from the eyes of enemy reconnaissance, especially from the air.

When the North African war started, the German rear communications were confronted with enormous new tasks. In Africa all fighting and the very life itself are insolubly linked with the question of supplies from home. For thousands of miles, by means of railways, ships, planes and motor trucks, foodstuffs and war materials are being transported from home right up to the furthermost outposts of the North African front These supplies comprise everything from provisions, oil, gasoline, ammunition; spare parts, clothing to weapons of all kinds, tanks and guns. Whatever the German soldier wears, his weapons and the bulk of his food comes from the German home country.

Rapid Advance Reviewed

We have not forgotten how rapidly German and Italian forces advanced, beginning near El Agheila on March 21 1941, pushing through the Cyrenaica, reaching Benghazi on April 4, Derna on April 10 and only slowing down this breath-taking advance with the capture of Fort Capuzzo and Sollum on April 12 and 13. In 18 days German and Italian formations had battled their way through about 1,200 kilometers. German military strategic skill combined with the art of organizing and the impetuous will to win proved superior to an enemy far stronger as regards men and material. The same was the case in the great tank battle near Sollum in June 1941.

The following months saw German and Italian forces engaged in hard fighting near Sollum and Tobruk. Time and again the Tommy tried to unnerve and defeat the German and Italian formations. Already in June 1941, however, Colonel-General Rommel's great tank battle was to frustrate Britain's great strategic aim: advance up to Tunesia and annihilation of all German and Italian forces in North Africa.

Out of the sequence of battles fought by German and Italian forces against the troops and mercenaries of the British Empire on North African soil, who could think of a better example to illustrate the ever changing aspect of desert warfare than the heavy fights of the winter 1941-42: In November, 1941, the British resolved to deliver a decisive blow which they thought would bring about a fundamental change in the war against the Axis Powers. Then began the greatest offensive ever launched in a desert. It was to be the greatest battle of annihilation waged in desert sand, which would have entailed the biggest acquisition of space so to speak, ever effected by one offensive.

The slogan was: Smash Rommel before he comes! The British intended to annihilate the German and Italian forces in North Africa, go through from Egypt via Tripolis to French Tunesia, thereby taking into possession the strategical important North African coast in order to exercise from there unrestricted command over the Mediterranean Sea.

Yet already at the very beginning of this offensive the helm was taken out of the hands of the British leaders. Rommel's aim was to wear out the enemy in separate encounters, then to strike with concentrated force at the right moment. All movements of German and Italian formations during December 1941 up to January 20, 1942, were governed by this one aim.

To any casual observer, this kind of warfare, in which German and Italian forces retreated step by step, abandoned hundreds of miles from Sollum to El Agheila at the foot of the great Syrte, was bound to appear like the consequence of an enforced withdrawal before the victorious advance of the British.

During those weeks, however, Colonel-General Rommel gave back its real meaning to the slogan: "Victorious retreat" which the British applied whenever following a defeat they had to withdraw. From this deliberate and well ordered retreat, the German and Italian forces derived their strength while Colonel-General Rommel created a basis on which to defeat the enemy.

Rommel Goes Into Action

On January 21 of this year, Rommel started his counter-attack. The handful of German-Italian tanks that was left, smashed, exhausted and paralyzed—so Britain had broadcast the world—suddenly appeared in three fighting groups and rushed into the British lines which were just about to get ready for a contemplated attack and a new encirclement.

Despite a heavy sandstorm and assisted by their planes, German and Italian formations pushed further into the Cyrenaica, reconquered Benghazi and within a short time also Derna. The British suffered heavy losses of tanks, guns and motor vehicles. In various minor activities the whole of Cyrenaica was soon swept clear.

Colonel-General Rommel's great strategic skill and the unsurpassed bravery of the German and Italian soldiers have led to the failure of the gigantic British scheme. During these weeks of hard fighting, it has been shown that Germany and Italy stand close together. In North Africa an armed alliance and a soldierly comradeship on a political foundation developed which rises far above any ordinary military coalition. In this spirit a victory has been gained, the effects of which are of decisive significance for the future development of the total warfare in Europe as well as in East Asia.

Argentine President Quits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Owing to a protracted eye disease, President Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz today resigned. According to the regulations of the Argentine Constitution, Vice-President Ramons S. Castillo will take charge of the Presidential duty until 1944.

Preparations for Air Raid Drills Going On; Materials Inspected and Classes Being Held

Preparations are being made for this year's anti-air-raid exercises scheduled for one month starting July 1. Anti-air-raid materials are being inspected by the authorities concerned and lecture meetings are being held for anti-air-raid leaders, states Domei.

For five days starting July 1, anti-air-raid leaders of towns and villages will be trained, and for 13 days begining July 6, leaders of neighborhood associations will be drilled. Thereafter members of neighborhood associations will undergo training.

In all cases, stress will be placed on the manipulation of ladders, small-size pumps and other fire-fighting apparatus and materials.

For the convenience of those who are unable to take part in the exercises during daytime, nocturnal exercises will be staged this year. Hitherto many persons living in apartments and boarding houses have been unable to participate in the exercises.

Incendiary bombs of various kinds will be tested in open lots during the exercises so that members of neighborhood associations may undergo training necessary to prevent the spread of fires resulting from them.

Headlights and other facilities of transportation will not be controlled this year.

Authorities to Start Anti-Epidemic Move Commencing July 3rd

The municipal authorities will start an anti-epidemic movement on July 3 lasting for three days. The city authorities will take preventive measures during the three days to arrest the spread of epidemics, particularly dysentery and typhoid fever, reports Domei. On July 2 details of the movement will be broadcasted by the municipal authorities. On the last day of the movement, efforts will be made to kill rats and flies to free the city from these vermins.

EAST ASIA EDUCATION PARLEY TO OPEN IN JULY

Japanese and Famous Educationists to Attend Conference In Hsinking

To discuss measures for propelling educational activities in order to cope with the progress of the Greater East Asia War, the State of Manchoukuo will hold an East Asia Educational Meeting in commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo for three days starting July 22, reports Domei.

The meeting will be attended by 422 delegates, including 165 educationists from Manchoukuo, 205 from Japan, 35 from China, 10 from Inner Mongolia, four from Thailand and three from French Indo-China.

Among those representing Japan are educationists such as Shunsaku Kawahara, Director of the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, and Dr. Masaji Tsukahara, Director of the Hiroshima University of Literature and Science.

Mr. Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Vice-Minister of Education, and 12 officials of the Ministry of Education will also take part in the meeting.

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TOKYO PLANS BUILDING ART MUSEUM SHORTLY

Marunouchi Likely to Be Named To House Modern Japanese Productions

A stately art museum, tentatively to be named the Greater East Asia Museum, where modern artistic productions of Japan are exhibited, will probably be established shortly in the Marunouchi district with a colossal expenditure of ¥5,000,000 to be granted jointly by the Tokyo Municipality and the Imperial Art Board, reports the Miyako.

Japan has hitherto lacked a museum where modern art is introduced to the general public. Consequently, it has been ardently wished that such an art museum should be built in a convenient place.

Three sites; namely, Ueno, Shiba and Marunouchi have been projected for the plan, of which the last mentioned is the most likely to be chosen.

It is reported in this connection that special attention will be paid as regards light and ventilation systems and that some purely Japanese style galleries will be constructed.

Referring to the projected plan for the establishment of the museum, Suiun Komuro, a prominent artist specializing in Japanese pictures, stated as follows:

"I wish that Japanese style galleries equipped with 'toko-no-ma' for the exhibition of Japanese paintings will be built in the projected art museum, because Japanese pictures do not appear appropriate in foreign style salons.

"I notice the fact that Japanese paintings have recently turned more and more to foreign style. If purely Japanese style galleries are constructed for the exhibition of Japanese pictures, this grievous tendency will be reformed. As for the site of the museum, I prefer Marunouchi to Ueno."

Meanwhile, a painter of the Western school, Kunzo Minami, said, "As an artist of Western school painting, I sincerely wish that special attention be paid for the color of the walls, light system and the space of the galleries. As the projected museum is to be a permanent establishment, installations for heat and cold must be complete."

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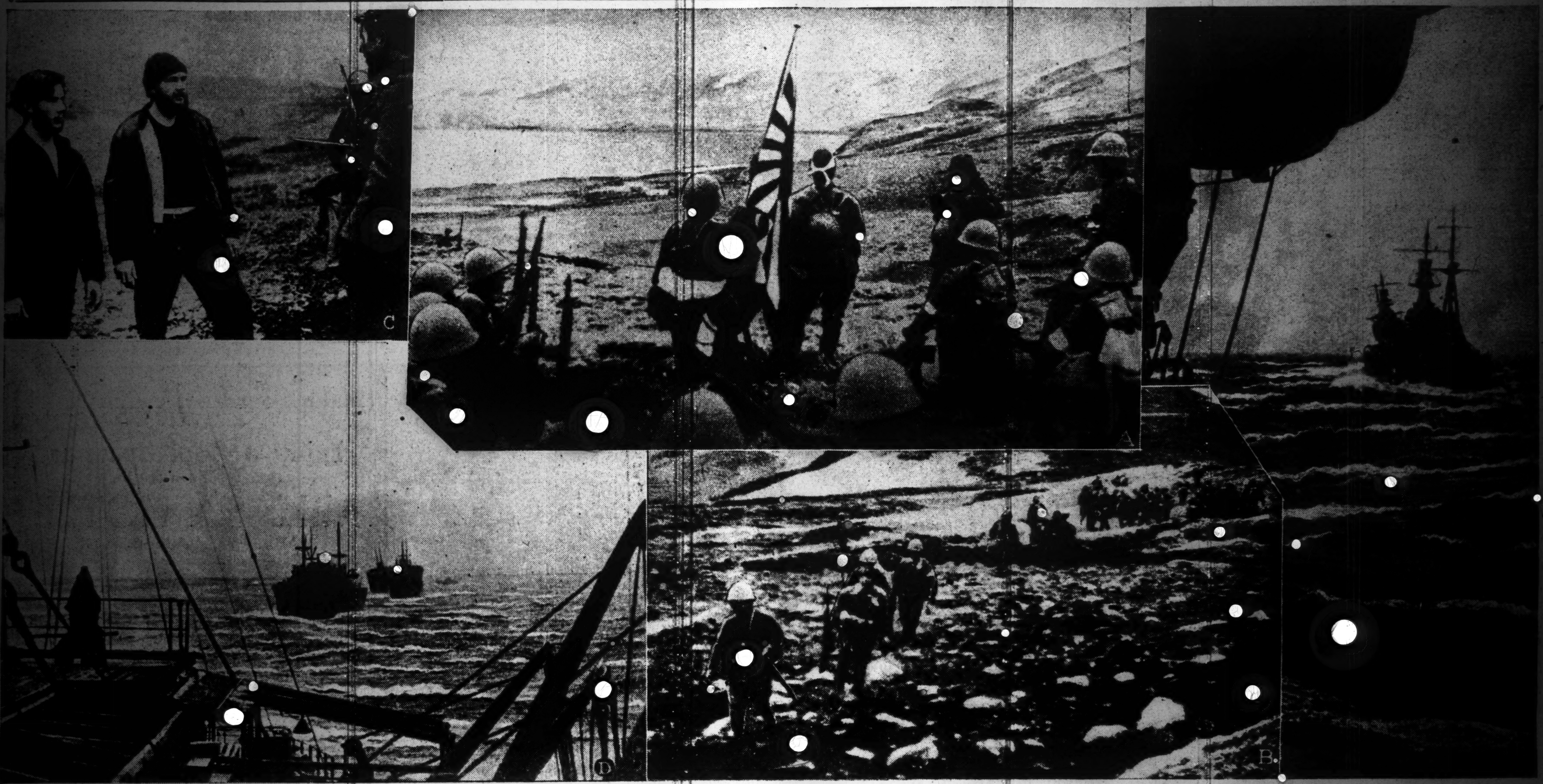
Naval Ensign Flies Over Aleutians After Daring Landings



These photographs taken by a naval press correspondent are a vivid testimonial to the Imperial Headquarters communique on June 10 announcing the reduction by Imperial Naval Units of important enemy military establishments in the Aleutian Islands—news which caused a sensation throughout the world, coming as it did in the wake of attacks on Diego Suarez in Madagascar and Sydney Harbor, Australia, by Japanese Special Submarines: (A) valiant members of the naval landing units waiting for the command to advance to their next objective; (B) unit of a landing party marching through the tundra region of one of the Aleutian Islands; (C) at the left are two enemy guards, who were too late to escape, taken prisoner by members of our landing party and made to serve as guides; (D) Japanese transports heading northward to the Aleutians, advanced post of the United States in its projected route of attack against Japan; (E) Japanese warships subduing the stormy waters of the North Pacific. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

HORI ASSAILS NEWS RELEASED BY ENEMY

Spokesman Says Even Peoples Of United Nations Now Demanding Truth

AGAINST SUGAR-COATING

New York Paper Is Quoted as Scoring U.S. Navy for Minimizing Aleutians

In face of their successive defeats in Libya, the Philippines, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, the enemy Allied peoples are now demanding their authorities to stop sugar-coating their official announcements and tell them the truth, declared Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday.

The Spokesman pointed out that the American Navy Department communique, while recognizing the Japanese landings on XX and YY islands in the Aleutians, attempted to minimize their importance by saying that the "islands would be of little value."

In refutation of this, the New York World Telegram had this to say on June 15: "Is the loss of the XX radio station of no importance? Is the loss of YY Harbor, one of the largest in the world, of no importance? If XX and YY are worthless why was the U.S. Navy using them as look-out posts? The American public need not be alarmed by Japanese ships in YY Harbor, if our Navy will drive them out quickly before they have a chance to repeat their step by step invasion success. But that cannot be done by face saving statements about their not being important."

"In Australia," said Mr. Hori,

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement

Daring Japanese landing operations on the Aleutian Islands by the Imperial Naval Forces early this month will be described in full in Friday morning's edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser. The vivid day-to-day accounts of the dramatic battle in the bleak North Pacific which startled the entire world will be told in detail by the reporters of the Navy press corps.

BRITISH EXERT PRESSURE ON INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Stricter Control to Curb Dissatisfied Elements in The Country

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Presumably to intensify pressure over the anti-British movement in India, the British authorities there have announced stricter control over all Indian associations "likely to profit the enemy," according to a New Delhi report.

It is reported that recently the British authorities carried out a house-to-house search of members of the Radical Forward Bloc of the National Congress Party and also of Indian radical nationalists.

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—Close on the heels of the order issued yesterday by the Indian Government for the dissolution of the Radical Forward Bloc of the Indian National Congress Party, organized by Chandra Bose, the British authorities today arrested a number of leading members of the Bloc as well as other radical elements within the Congress Party in New Delhi, according to a New Delhi report, quoting a BBC broadcast received here.

TOBRUK FACILITIES ARE TAKEN INTACT

Britain Given No Chance to Blow Up Various Military Installations

GERMAN ADVANCE SWIFT

Axis Active on Other Fronts—45,000 War Prisoners Are Taken

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—The entire harbor of Tobruk fell intact into the hands of Axis forces, together with several British merchant vessels, when Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Italo-German forces smashed into the strategic Libyan port, the German News Agency reported today.

When German advance units entered the harbor area, a British gun-boat and several small transports were about to put out to sea, but all vessels reportedly were immediately sunk by well-aimed artillery fire.

The British had intended to blow up the various military installations located in and around Tobruk, but due to the swiftness of the German attacks they were compelled to retreat, leaving everything intact, the German News Agency said, quoting the confessions of British prisoners taken from the fleeing transports.

Active on Other Fronts

Meanwhile, German troops operating in the central sector of the Eastern Front yesterday repeatedly repelled enemy attacks, completely annihilating an entire enemy unit in one sector, the High Command revealed.

Several waves of German fighter planes of the JU-88 type were reported to have attacked Lucca air-

(Continued on Page 2)

Officers of Ito Unit in Banjoewangi, Java, Teaching Language, Sumo and Music

Domei

SURABAYA, June 24.—The friendly attitude of Banjoewangi, a port town at the eastern edge of Java, toward the Japanese is mounting, thanks to the activities of the Ito Unit guarding that town. Banjoewangi is noted for its scenery as well as its production of copra.

Playing leading roles in the Ito Unit are Sub-Lieutenant Tatsuo Hasuda, who was graduated from the Malayan Department of the Takushoku University and also the Dutch Department of the Foreign Language College; Sub-Lieutenant Rikkyo Yoshida, who was captain of the wrestling association of Waseda University, and Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Tomio Ohara, who was graduated from the Taihoku Medical College.

Sub-Lieutenant Hasuda is busily occupied in teaching Japanese to the native children for two hours every day. He also gives instructive lectures to the native chiefs in the evening.

Sub-Lieutenant Yoshida is introducing "sumo" or Japanese wrestling to the native juveniles, and simultaneously gives courses in sanitation to the adults.

Sub-Lieutenant Ohara is teaching music to the natives. As a result, the native children in that town sing songs in Japanese.

ALL RICE MILLS IN JAVA REPAIRED, RESUME WORK

Djembei, Largest in Eastern Area Produces Daily 24,000 Kilograms

Domei

SURABAYA, June 24.—Rice cleaning mills throughout Java have resumed operations following repair of damage caused by Dutch troops.

About 400 Indonesians, both men and women, are now working in Djembei, the largest rice mill in eastern Java. The mill was reopened on June 13 and is daily turning out 24,000 kilograms of polished rice.

The East Indies' annual rice output is in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 tons, including 6,000,000 tons produced in Java. The Dutch Government in the East Indies used to export the best quality of Javanese rice to Europe and Australia, importing cheap rice from French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma for home consumption.

FIRST YEAR'S SURVEY REVEALS FINNS ACTIVE

Soviets Suffer Badly in Past Winter Campaign

Domei

HELSINKI, June 23.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the war against the Soviet Union, newspapers here published a survey of the successes of the Finnish armed forces during the past year, stating that the Finnish air force and anti-aircraft artillery destroyed 872 Soviet planes and damaged another 200 to 300 machines, while an additional 33 aircraft were captured.

During the three months of the winter war, the Soviets lost a total of 789 planes, according to the survey. Finnish losses during the same period reportedly amounted to 37 aircraft.

WASHINGTON ORDERS 'DISFRANCHISE NISEI'

Senate Passes Bill to Retaliate Japanese Submarines' Shelling of Coast

AMERICA IN CONFUSION

A.P. Man Sends Eye-Witness Account to New York of Oregon Bombardment

Apparently out of retribution to Japan's frequent cannonading of the Pacific coast, the Washington Government submitted a bill to the Senate calling for cancellation of citizenship of Americans of Japanese parentage, which, according to information received by the Yomiuri from its Buenos Aires correspondent through radio-telephone, was passed by the Senate on June 23.

To learn in detail any reaction to the bombardment of the Pacific coast by Japanese submarines, the same newspaper called up its correspondent at Buenos Aires and heard him tell the real situation. The correspondent said as follows:

America in Turmoil

"The recent direct bombardment of military establishments on Vancouver Island and the Oregon coast have virtually thrown America into confusion. A Buenos Aires newspaper has carried an eye-witness account of an Associated Press correspondent in Oregon on the fierce shelling of the Oregon coast by Japanese submarines. The A.P. correspondent, the account describes, heard a loud din while he was staying at a hotel on the coast. He then heard din after din. When he came out to the balcony, he saw in the darkness of night the red curves of projectiles from the guns

(Continued on Page 2)

LONDON PAPERS LAUNCH ATTACK AGAINST CHURCHILL'S CABINET FOR TRAGIC DEFEAT AT TOBRUK

Responsibility Is Placed on Prime Minister's Shoulder for Faulty Guidance—Investigation Into Causes Demanded

JAPANESE BOMBARDMENTS ARE ADMITTED

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Serious political strife is being created in England as the London vernaculars, pointing out that the British defeat in Libya is the "greatest military tragedy since the fall of Singapore," are demanding an investigation into the causes that led to the setback and simultaneously clamoring for action in effecting improvements in the government's structure where necessary.

So great was the shock of the loss of Tobruk that many London papers are resolved to hold Prime Minister Winston Churchill responsible for the debacle even if he returns from Washington with satisfactory results.

The Evening Star asserted that faulty guidance in prosecuting the war was responsible for the loss of Tobruk, while The Times pointed out the absolute necessity of a wholesale renovation in tactical as well as technical fields.

Under the banner headline of "Tragedy in Tobruk," the Daily Mirror declared that it is high time for the Government to disclose the real phase of the war. Even the Daily Telegraph, the policy of which had been to support the Government in the past, is demanding an inquiry of the causes of Britain's defeat in Libya, adding that the loss of Tobruk will have a detrimental effect on the general situation in India.

The Daily Herald, an organ of the Labor Party, is taking a strong attitude in attacking the Government, declaring that not only is the Axis occupation of Tobruk in itself a most humiliating tragedy but that the loss of a large number of men in addition to vast munitions is equally disgraceful to Britain.

A noted British military commentator, on the other hand, severely criticized the hitherto optimistic announcements of the Government and pointed out that there must be a defect in the policy of the Government authorities or in the organ through which such announcements were issued.

Hoare-Belisha, former Minister for War, Earl Winterton, member of the House of Lords, as well as many other noted figures in the political and other fields are, meantime, reportedly making preparations to launch a severe attack against the policy of the Government upon the return of Prime Minister Churchill from his current visit to Washington.

Canada Confirms Attack

Asahi Service

MADRID, June 23.—The Associated Press reports from Ottawa that Defense Minister Colonel James L. Ralston of Canada, speaking in the Lower House, commented on June

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY PLANES BOMB LISHUI IN MASS-RAID

Land Forces Make New Advances in Chekiang Sector—Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 24.—Crack Japanese Army planes, cooperating with the surging advance of the land forces, mass-raided the Lishui airdrome in two successive waves yesterday morning and afternoon and heavily damaged runways and other important military facilities there.

2 Enemy Divisions Repulsed

JAPANESE FRONT IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, June 24.—Storming deep into the steep mountainous regions to the south of Wuyi, Chekiang Province, amidst a rain of bullets, fresh Japanese units advanced on the evening of June 22 to a point 40 kilometers south of the line between Fengshuchien and Chinlungshan, having repulsed the enemy's temporarily organized 13th and 33rd divisions. The same units continued their advance yesterday.

Military Objectives Blasted

Japanese planes in China yesterday attacked Lishui, only remaining important air base which could be used by the Chungking forces in Chekiang Province, according to a Nichi Nichi report from the Chekiang front.

The report said extensive damage was caused to military objectives on and in the neighborhood of the airfield.

Meanwhile, another group of Japanese bombers raided and destroyed objectives, including military barracks, at a point 16 kilometers southwest of Lishui, the report said.

London Press Scores Churchill Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

25 on the attack of the Japanese submarine force on Vancouver Island. He is quoted as having told the House to the following effect:

"Enemy submarines took part in the cannonade of Vancouver Island on the night of June 20. In the attack, more than 50 shots were fired at close range on important military establishments.

"The units responsible for the coast of Canada were unable to beat back the hostile undersea craft.

"The Canadian air force went into action. But when it did, it was too late, and it lost an opportunity of counter-attacking.

"The movements of the hostile submarines were quite visible from the coast."

America Realizes Danger

Asahi Service

MADRID, June 23.—The bombardment of the coast of Oregon by Japanese submarines, following by a number of hours the Japanese attack on Vancouver Island off the west coast of Canada, is the occasion for the people of America to begin to feel that their country is in danger.

Opinion in America shows itself utterly indifferent to the Roosevelt-Churchill talks.

The American newspapers with one accord are sounding a warning based on the arrival of the "eve of allied defeat."

Noted American commentators are getting into print to prepare their countrymen for worse which they expect to happen.

Writing in the New York World Telegraph, Raymond Clapper, political writer, said that he looked in vain for reasons for which the allies can be optimistic, now that Britain has lost Tobruk and the Soviet Union Sebastopol, and Chungking downtrodden by the Japanese Army. His subject was the crisis of 1942.

Meanwhile, American newspapers cannot agree as to the nature of the business which has brought Prime Minister Winston Churchill to America for talks with President Roosevelt.

The New York Times said that it was impossible to believe that the British Prime Minister had come with anything other than an appeal for the dispatch of the American air force to strengthen the forces defending Egypt and West Asia.

The World Telegraph was more imaginative than the Times. It went the length of declaring that the President and the British Prime Minister were very likely to exchange ideas on what to do to meet German operations against America and Britain.

Admits British Crisis

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—Speaking on the British defeat in Libya and the situation in the Mediterranean, Clement Attlee, deputy leader of the House of Commons, admitted in the House today, that although no report has been received from North Africa after the fall of Tobruk, the situation there is serious, according to a London report received here.

British tank units at Tobruk have sustained considerable damage from the German attacks and have been weakened, he said.

Referring to the situation in the Mediterranean area, Mr. Attlee announced the loss of a light cruiser, four destroyers and two guard vessels.

He added that the members of the House will by all means be given a chance to discuss the war situation, but he asked them to wait for two or three days.

He recalled the original report of Major-General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in West Asia, taking events to June 1, and admitted that "despite the unbroken courage of our troops, events had gone against us."

The strategy of Major-General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie to drive the Germans from the mine-field around Knightsbridge, at El Adem, appeared at first to be successful, but the Germans, meantime, launched an offensive and inflicted considerable damage to the British forces, he said.

The German forces then concentrated their forces at El Ade and a fierce three-day battle ensued, during which the British air force fought with the ground forces, he said.

The British, however, were forced to retreat from Knightsbridge and the German forces pushed to the sea coast.

Major-General Ritchie then left what was believed enough troops to defend Tobruk and withdrew his main force to the Libyan-Egyptian border, Mr. Attlee said.

Major-General Auchinleck's last report stated that the Germans had launched their offensive against Tobruk, just when considerable British reinforcements were being dispatched, he concluded.

Blamed for Libya Defeat

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The shock among British circles of the defeat in Libya has caused direct attacks to be launched against Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and although the Churchill Cabinet is in no immediate danger of collapse, his position as Premier and Defense Minister may become dangerous when he returns home to face Parliamentary and press criticism, according to a London dispatch received here today.

The Daily Herald today declared that Prime Minister Churchill has opposed all arguments that one cannot be the Premier as well as the Defence Minister, but the Libyan fiasco clearly has shown that despite Mr. Churchill's personal enthusiasm for strategy, serious organizational mistakes still are unpunished.

The journal reminded Mr. Churchill of his words spoken in June that he was satisfied with the turn which the Libyan fighting had taken and asks if there really is any reason for his satisfaction.

Furthermore, the Herald bitterly recalled several reports made by General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in West Asia, in which he praised the British organization about its tank preparations and Major-General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie's cleverness.

"Despite the confidence of the Defense Minister in his generals, the generals' confidence in their weapons and the entire nation's confidence in its troops," the paper declared, "something was gone awfully wrong somewhere to which only Churchill can give the answer."

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Churchill-Roosevelt Conference

MIYAKO—The Churchill-Roosevelt talks on board a British battleship held last year on the high seas attracted world-wide attention; but now that the two countries are groping desperately at the last straw, the present conference between the British Prime Minister and the American President is of but trifling significance.

Britain is now at the depth of despair. The recent defeat on the Libyan front dealt a striking blow to Britain, the country which boasted that it had a complete mastery of the Mediterranean. Now that the Axis has assumed command of the Mediterranean, it would be possible for them to send troops to India. In such a contingency, the position of the Axis nations will become overwhelmingly strong, rendering it impossible for Britain to stand up again no matter what measure it resorts to.

The same goes for the United States. The American officials claimed "victory" on the Coral Sea and off Midway, but no one among the public believes this fictitious story particularly after the daring submarine attacks on the American homeland recently, and an advise of evacuation to the American residents in Hawaii.

In spite of such a sorry plight, the Anglo-American nations are still instigating the Chungking administration in continuing its futile resistance against Japan, driving the Generalissimo and his lieutenants to suffer the same fate.

Here is a piece of good advice to the American and British officials. Why not study means which have a practical value than to sit back in easy chairs in Washington and worry over their certain doom?

The Intermediate Administrative Offices

CHUGAI—From July 1 the 427 intermediate administrative offices which have been established throughout the country will start their activities. The names of the men who will be in charge of these offices were published on June 1. There is every indication that all preparations for getting the offices in function are complete already.

These offices which correspond to the "gun" offices which were abolished a long time ago will fill one of the needs of the situation which has existed since the beginning of the China Affair. It is to be confidently expected that when the offices are in function there will not be heard any longer the talk about the prefectural governments being burdened with more business than they can handle with their very limited staffs.

The manner in which these offices will be staffed will largely determine the question of the efficiency of the new administrative service. If the more important of posts in the offices are filled by men of the right type it will be the end, let us hope, of the reports alleging that the people are not getting on as well as could be wished with the Government officials in the provinces.

Co-Prosperity Sphere and Manchu-Sino Industries

HOCHI—The East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere Council is now discussing the problems concerning administration, finance, education and religion of the member States to be included in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. This no doubt is a timely and judicious measure to be taken by it. That Japan, Manchoukuo and China would constitute the main part of the sphere geographically is unquestionable.

At this juncture, thought should be given to the fact that the Imperial Forces today are able to prosecute the current War of Greater East Asia without a hitch.

It is self-explanatory that tremendous importance is attached to the development of resources, heavy and chemical industries in Manchoukuo and China. It is hoped that a step further will be taken by the Government which should see to it that geographical planning of high degree industries including mechanical and war industries are also undertaken.

In the construction of a combined economic structure for Japan, Manchoukuo and China, mining and electrical works should constitute the principal industries of Manchoukuo, while Japan should extend the necessary aid in developing its heavy and chemical industries. And as for China, its mining and salt production should be made to constitute its main industries, while its heavy and chemical industries should also be developed in the future.

Now that Japan is carrying on the war to end wars on a most gigantic scale, no effort should be spared by it in developing the different resources in the Southern Regions, and whatever is available therefrom should be utilized by it in prosecuting the war to a successful termination, and to achieve this purpose, it should take a constructive measure whereby to develop the various industries in Manchoukuo and China.

Hori Assails News Released by Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

"the former Prime Minister, Hughes, delivered the day before yesterday a bitter attack on official Allied war news, declaring that the communiques have 'ladled out soothing syrup.' He concluded by saying, 'Every day people must be given their daily hope, and told that they were winning. If they are not they will not sleep happily. Every retreat is their masterpiece of military strategy conceived by British genius. But now Tobruk has fallen. Rommel has captured Libya. I speak not only of the gravity of the situation, but also of the imminence of danger.'"

The same feeling is evident in England. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, told the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald that the Libyan setback could not be explained away by hearty assurances of confidence in the future, and that no good purpose will be served by seeking to dramatize the Churchill-Roosevelt talks in order to cover the other.

The news was enough to reduce Australia to the verge of desperation, observed the Spokesman, pointing out that the Sydney Sun had sarcastically observed on June 22 that "the disastrous defeat of Libya exemplifies the saying that the British lose all battles but the last."

On June 22 the Australian Foreign Minister had said that it was "fantastically wrong to accept the Midway and Coral Sea battles as the end of the Pacific War. Japan still holds a vast area, and there is a huge army equipped and held in readiness. She also has huge quantities of oil, rubber and iron ore."

Commenting on the state of affairs in America, the Spokesman pointed out that the Commander of the American Forces in Hawaii Lieutenant-General Emmons, alarmed by the turn of events in the pacific had hastened to advise non-essential citizens to leave the islands. He said many persons believed wrongly that because of the Midway Battle the Japanese will not attack Hawaii. "To assume that the enemy won't return in force," said the Lieutenant General, "and utilise every weapon at his disposal is a dangerous kind of wishful thinking."

British Ship Has Mishap

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 23.—Explosion of a time bomb in the engine room of a British ship caused the loss of the vessel, it was reported by the Exchange Telegraph from Buenos Aires. Some eight survivors were taken over by an Argentine ship.

Gloucester Visits Colombo

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The Duke of Gloucester, who is visiting India, today visited Colombo, Ceylon Island, and there inspected the naval port region, according to a New Delhi report.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENED IN BANGKOK

Prince Aditya Dibabha Presides Over Session on Anniversary Day

Domei

BANGKOK, June 24.—Marking the tenth anniversary of the Thai revolution, the ordinary session of the Thai Assembly of People's Representatives opened here at 8 a.m. today under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Aditya Dibabha, President of the Council of Regency.

On behalf of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol who is now studying at Lausanne, Switzerland, His Royal Highness Prince Aditya Dibabha in opening the session read the Royal Rescript, in which he stressed the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and the hearty welcome accorded by the Japanese Government and people to the Thai Felicitation Mission which recently visited Japan.

The session will enter into principal discussions after electing the president and vice-president of the Assembly.

Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, as well as other members of the diplomatic corps attended the opening session today.

PREMIER LAVAL'S SPEECH HAILED BY FRENCH PRESS

Sees Turning Point in Nation's Politics—Berlin Greatly Impressed

D.N.B.

PARIS, June 23.—Calling it the decisive turning point in French politics, the French journal, Paris Soir, hailed the speech broadcast last night by Premier Pierre Laval.

Writing in Les Nouveaux Temps, Jean Luchaire, stressed that for the first time since the armistice, the chief of the French Government in the name of the Chief of the State, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, expressly declared, "I wish Germany to win the war."

The Paris Midi called Premier Laval's address an appeal to the French solidarity and to common sense.

Meanwhile, the Wilhelmstrasse considered the Premier's speech very interesting, according to reports received from Berlin. German quarters stated that Premier Laval's words were highly convincing emanating evidently from the feeling that France is not as isolated as England and the United States might wish her to be.

U.S. to Increase Pay

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—A 25 per cent increase in the pay for officers and men serving aboard American submarines was approved yesterday by the United States Senate, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today. The increase in pay was widely interpreted here as a move to bolster the morale of U.S. submarine crews.

Washington Orders 'Disfranchise Nisei'

(Continued From Page 1)

exploding then with terrific impact on some establishments. The story further said the American correspondent knew instantly that Japanese submarines were attacking the Pacific coast. Without delay, he sent an urgent telegram to his New York office telling of the first news of the appearance of Japanese submarines. Roars of guns still continued, he said, as he was striking the typewriter keys.

"Flabbergasted at the fierce cannonading, people in the locality were turning the electric lights off and on. The cannonading was heard even about 30 miles up the mouth of the Columbia River. This threw the people into terror. They were all indignant at no counteraction taken by the American Navy, saying 'What is the American Navy doing at this moment?' The story ends with this.

"In the meantime, rumors are circulated persistently that German submarines have laid mines off the coast of Virginia facing the Atlantic. Surely, more than one American merchant vessel is sunk daily. The Axis offensives on the American Continent are threatening from both sides of the United States.

"In outstanding reaction to Japan's frequent bombardment of the Pacific coast, a bill providing for cancellation of citizenship on the 'nisei' in America was adopted by the Senate on June 23. The bill formally calls for the treatment of the 'nisei' in the same way as that accorded Japanese aliens in the United States."

New Yorkers in Despair

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—The fall of Tobruk, the crisis in Crimea and other discouraging reports surging into New York have made New Yorkers utter groans of despair according to a dispatch received here from Spain.

An endless stream of sad reports flow in day and night. The occupation of the Aleutian Islands and the bombardment of Oregon by a Japanese submarine have caused New Yorkers to be crest-fallen.

Despite Washington propaganda that the Japanese Naval Forces were annihilated in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle off Midway, the Japanese keep launching attacks on strategic points on the Pacific coast of the United States. Accordingly the United States authorities have begun to lose the confidence of the people.

To Evacuate Hawaii

In view of a possible danger, the Washington authorities have instructed the citizens of Hawaii, through the Navy Department, to evacuate as they expect the Japanese Forces to carry out another attack there. The instructions demonstrate that the United States has no defensive power. Consequently, the whole nation is feeling uneasy.

Despite colorful propaganda by the United States Government, the actual state of things is gradually getting abroad, so the people no longer listen seriously to the announcements of the authorities.

Sato Returns to Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, June 22.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here from Moscow by plane this evening. He visited the Kremlin on Friday and conferred with V. M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH CONCESSION TO SOVIETS IS SEEN

Secret Recognition of New Red Territories Believed by Swedish Journal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—Commenting on the much-rumored secret agreement supplementing the Anglo-Soviet Alliance concluded on June 12, the Goeteborgs Morgenpost, a leading paper published in Gothenburg, today published its opinion that the said secret agreement undoubtedly marked a humiliating concession on the part of Great Britain to the Kremlin.

The paper reported that in the secret agreement Britain must have recognized the formal annexation to the Soviet Union of the territory of Karelia in Finland, the three Baltic States, the eastern half of Poland, Bessarabia, as well as northern Bukovina, or, in short, the new Soviet territories at the time of the outbreak of the Soviet-German War.

Paper Sees Agreement

The paper also added that there must have been a certain agreement regarding the division of the sphere of influence of Britain and the Soviet Union in Iran.

The journal further asserted that Britain has agreed to include within the Soviet sphere of influence Finland, part of North Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and other countries closely bordering the Soviet Union.

The acquisition of military and political control by the Soviet Union over Europe including Germany and the Balkans after the conclusion of the present war, must have been provided for in the secret agreement, the journal stated.

Concluding, the journal said that a secret military understanding between London and the Kremlin regarding the formation of a second front must have been part of the secret agreement supplementing the Anglo-Soviet Alliance.

Wilhelmstrasse Not Surprised

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—Referring to the conclusion of a secret agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union as disclosed by the Goeteborgs Morgenpost, a spokesman of the German Foreign Office this evening declared:

"The secret agreement is not at all surprising, but we are astonished to find how greatly Great Britain has conceded to the Soviet Union with respect to every article.

"This is not only stupidity on the part of Great Britain but also a criminal act of the first magnitude as the concession means the transfer of Europe to the Soviet Union," he said.

Il Duce, Suner Meet

Domei

ROME, June 23.—General Roman Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, today held another talk with Premier Benito Mussolini for more than one hour at the Palazzo Venetzia. The conversation was attended also by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister. General Suner this morning visited the Vatican and was received by Pope Pius XII.

Tobruk Facilities Are Taken Intact

(Continued From Page 1)

drome on Malta last night, causing considerable damage to the airfield.

Italian Journal Reports

Domei

ROME, June 23.—During the recent 26 days of fighting in North Africa, Axis forces captured about 45,000 war prisoners, and 60,000 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, while 1,000 enemy tanks were demolished, the Giornale d'Italia reported today.

In the Marmarica battle, 500 enemy planes were downed, the report added.

BANK WILL OPEN IN JAVA

Further Economic Advance of Japan In South Marked

Domei

BATAVIA, June 24.—Marking a further concrete economic advance of Japan in the southern regions, the Southern Regions Development Bank is expected to open its branch here in the near future.

Kaoru Shindo, chief of the Batavia branch of the Bank, Marquis Kichinosuke Saigo, Business Manager, and other members of the branch staff arrived in Batavia yesterday, and immeditely started preparations for the opening of the branch office.

SARACOGLU DISSATISFIED WITH SOVIET-BRITISH PACT

Any Treaty Involving Interests Of Turkish Nation Cannot Be Recognized

Expressing his dissatisfaction over the military alliance recently concluded between Britain and the Soviet Union, Mr. Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, declared before the National Assembly on Monday, that the Turkish Government views the British-Soviet alliance as clearly in conflict with the Atlantic Charter, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Istanbul today.

He further declared that Turkey absolutely cannot recognize any treaty which Britain and the Soviet Union may conclude involving the interests of the Turkish nation, the report said.

The Turkish Foreign Minister also expressed his deep dissatisfaction for not having received advance notice from Britain and the Soviet Union regarding their military pact, the Nichi Nichi report revealed.

Exchange Ship Leaves

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The exchange diplomatic ship, Drottningholm, under Swedish charter, yesterday afternoon set sail from here for New York with the United States and South American diplomats from the Axis Powers and pro-Axis countries aboard.

Notice!

Japan Times & Advertiser

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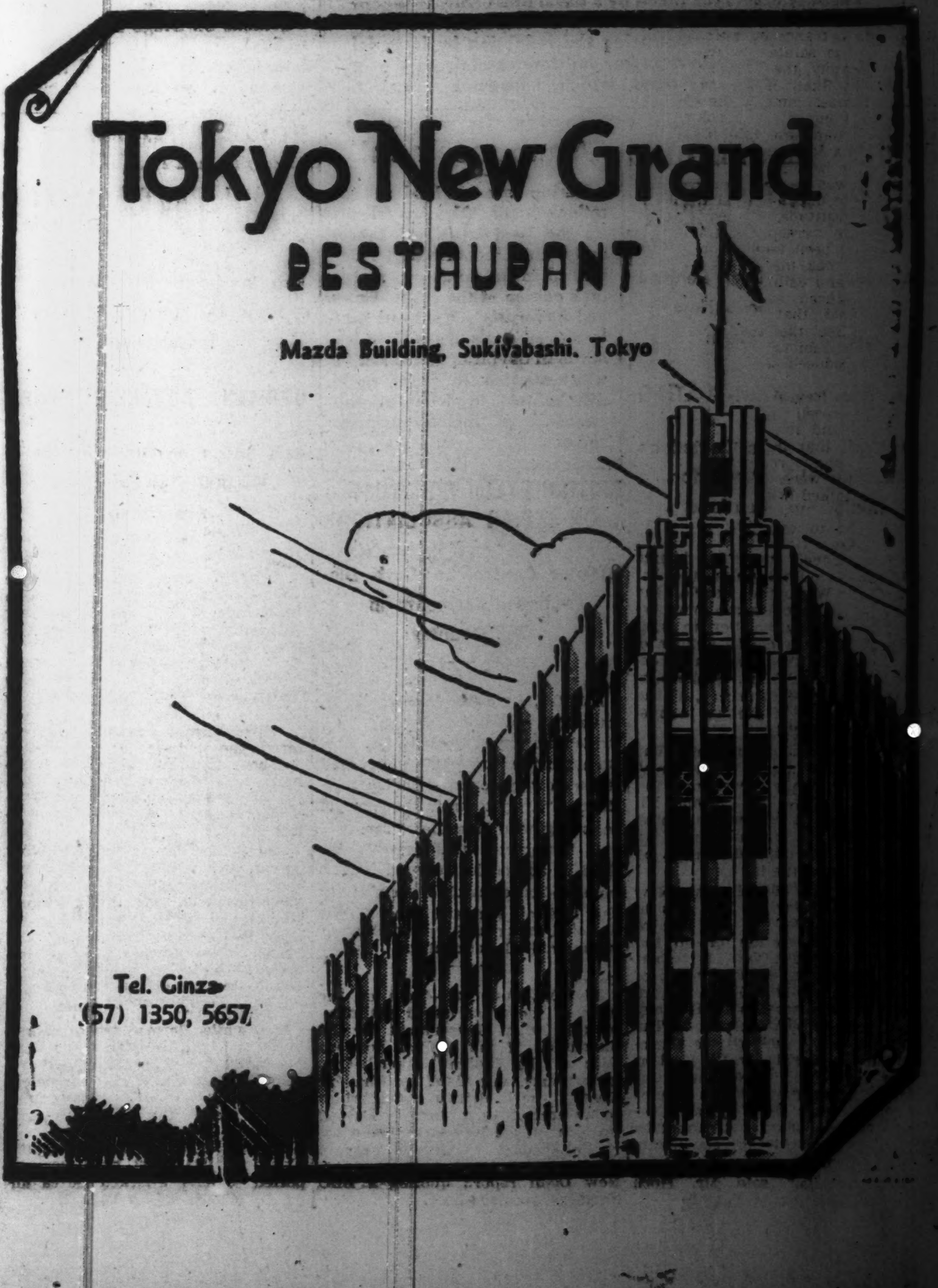

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SOUTH SHAN STATE IS TREASURE HOUSE

Reporter Visits Ruler's Luxurious Palace and Inle Lake Near Taunagy

An interesting account of a trip through the South Shan State of Burma, which included an interview with its powerful ruler who is sympathetic to Japan, is given by an Asahi correspondent. He writes: The area of the South Shan State is about the same as that of Kyushu. Many tribes, such as the Shan and Inle tribes live there under olden customs and traditions. The people inhabit the mountain regions, entirely cut off from modern civilization and are ruled by 32 feudal lords. The people of the Shan tribe resemble the Japanese somewhat in appearance. The Shan State is a store-house of gold, silver, copper, lead, ruby, and nephrite which have been exploited by the British people while the native inhabitants were still ignorant of their value.

Road Very Steep

The road from Mandalay to the South Shan State was so steep that the truck could only move on very slowly. The tops of the mountains were covered with clouds, while the cool mountain air felt pleasant after the intense heat in Mandalay. The truck, going through jungles, across deep valleys, and round sharp corners, was running on an asphalt road, three meters wide. A 170 kilometer road from Mandalay to Taunagy, capital of the South Shan State, is the only route which carries in the civilization of the world down the mountains. Our truck met the South Shan State railway, a single line running through the mountain regions which was built by the British who started its construction in 1912 and took 23 years for completion. The hardship endured by the British builders and workers and the expense spent on it can be seen by the tedious process of construction, eight kilometers in a year being the best they could do.

Caro, Summer Resort

On the hillside across the valley stood a cottage of the Shan people, with bamboo poles and thatched roof and a Japanese flag fluttering under the eaves. A red cheeked girl looked at us through the window while several men clad in dirty shirts and white shorts came along with hatchets on their shoulders and made a military salute, which they had probably learned from the Japanese soldiers. The truck, leaving the steep mountain regions came to a wide and level road, pine trees lining both sides. Since leaving Japan 150 days ago, that was the first time I smelt pine leaves which reminded me of Japan. Among the pine trees, red roofed houses and white walled cottages were seen while the truck ran on the long, winding asphalt road which looked grey against the red earth of the hills. It gave me the feeling of driving to the Rokko in Kobe in the early fall. We arrived at Caro, the summer resort of the Shan States, 3,000 feet above sea level.

I visited one of the most powerful rulers in all the Shan State who had 150,000 subordinates, and the wide areas around Taunagy and Inle Lake under his power. His palace, 238 yards square, at a 20 miles distance from Taunagy, was built on the model of the Mandalay Palace. I gave my name card to the guard standing at the entrance in uniform. He made a polite salute and went inside. Immediately, the lord of the estate in brown Shan clothes with gold rimmed glasses came to the entrance with the guard. He looked so much like a Japanese that if he were dressed in a Japanese costume, he would surely be mistaken for a Japanese. He was a very sociable person and spoke fluent English. He expressed his gratitude in meeting the first Japanese correspondent and said that he had been familiar with the Asahi. He took me into a big reception room and calling his ministers in, introduced each one of them. I was told that the Navy Minister controlled the Inle Lake, when I made a dubious expression upon being introduced to the Navy Minister.

Promises to Reveal Mines

The lord himself had visited England twice and his wife being dead, he said that his two sons whose photographs were seen hanging on the wall, were studying in England. He talked with me very friendlily saying, "We have been looking forward to welcoming the Japanese soldiers. No kings in the Shan States obeyed the British order to evacuate to India, but they all stayed on. We believe a new day has been born to us. There are rich mines all over the mountain ranges. The British were shrewd people who found the location of mines by inducing the Chinese to bring the some kinds of metal pieces as those shown to them. When they successfully brought the same metal as the ones shown to them by the British, they were only rewarded with 25 rupi, ¼ of the promised prize of 100 rupi. We were not so foolish as to be cheated by the British and kept the best mines in the Shan States hidden from the greedy British. We are happy to give Japan the information as to the location of those mines."

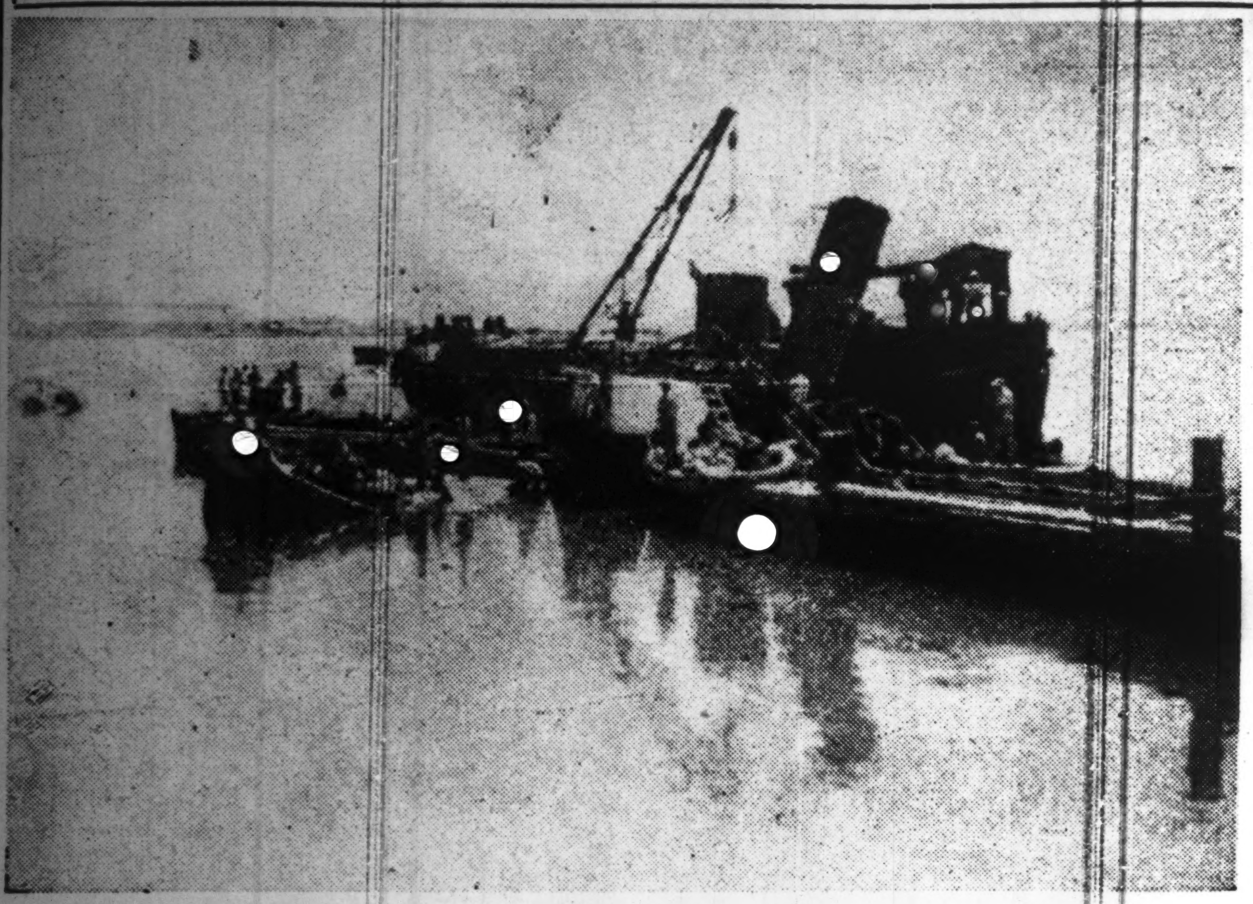
The lord took me round the palace. In his bedroom of 400 mats size, a silver-gilted bed was placed in the center of the room. The floor was of black shining teak covered with tiger skins and gorgeous carpets. On the bedside was placed John Gunther's "Inside Asia." He turned around suddenly and asked me if he looked like a Japanese. He proudly told me that when he had traveled through the Malay Peninsula, the Malayans mistook him for a Japanese. The public audience hall, as large as the hall of a large temple in Japan, was divided into two sections, one for men and the other for women; with the ruler's seat of golden color placed on a higher place. When I imagined of the scene of hundreds of men and women bowing low to their lord, I thought of the old feudal lords of Japan. In the audience room for the ministers, a photograph of the late ruler with the Prince of Wales was seen hanging on the wall, which I was told had been taken when the Prince visited the State. Looking at the photograph he said, "We do not owe anything to Britain. The school, hospital, and other public institutions are run by the State income while we are obliged to pay 20 per cent of the taxes to Britain."

Beautiful Inle Lake

The unique custom of rowing boats with legs grew on Inle Lake, which has a circumference of 50 miles and is shaped like a sweet potato. Driving on a muddy road, it took an hour and a half to cover only seven miles. On the lake, small islands were seen floating here and there covered with reeds. At every house in the village was seen a Japanese flag, while the village people, as dark as the Indians, welcomed us by waving their hands. On the lake, two boats 15 meters long and 10 boatmen were waiting for us. When I put my foot on a mound in the water which looked like a good stepping stone to the boat, it moved as if there were an earthquake and I found it was one of the famous floating islands.

Going through the water covered with lotus leaves, we went out on the deep blue water. With two boatmen at the stern and three at the bow, the boats moved on smoothly and speedily on the deep water. I saw the boatmen rowing with their right legs round the shafts of the oar, their left feet on the edges of the boat and their right hands grasping the grips of the car. The motion of the five men was in perfect unison. I am not sure how this peculiar custom originated, but these people are called the lake tribe and lived on the lake, using their boats as naturally as we wear "Geta."

Surabayan Salvage Scene



Noted are the Japanese in accomplishing "impossible" salvage jobs. No ship has ever been a complete loss when Japanese salvagers have gone to work. The above photograph shows a Japanese Salvage Corps in action clearing up the harbor of Surabaya of ships which choke it. Ships sunk in past bombings by Japanese airmen or by the hands of the pernicious Dutch themselves are raised one by one by their masterly technique.

NIPPON UNITS HAILED BY NATIVES IN SOUTH

Total Absence of Guerrilla Tactics Significant, Says Nazi Correspondent

In the Japanese-occupied areas in Malaya and Burma, no guerrilla battles were staged, and the natives greeted the Japanese Forces wholeheartedly, stated Karl Hoffmeyer, Tokyo correspondent of the Illustrierter Beobachter, a Nazi organ, who returned to the capital on Monday following a six-month trip in Malaya and Burma as the sole foreign camp-follower.

"As I scented last September that something serious would happen in the south," Mr. Hoffmeyer said in an interview with the Hochi Shimbun, "I left Japan for Bangkok.

"My presupposition proved true when I learned that Japan had declared war against America and Britain and that the Imperial Forces landed on Malaya.

Hoffmeyer Followed Troops

"By special courtesy of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, I was allowed to follow the fighting units that swept southward along the west coast of Malaya. On my way to Penang in Kedah State, I was alloted a captured motor car specially for my own use.

"As we drove southward, I met a British soldier in the jungle near Sulim. He had only a cloth around his loin. He told me that he had dropped out of his ranks and had been wandering in the jungle for the last three days, during which time he had discarded his arms and boots.

"Fortunately I happened to meet a certain Japanese Unit there, to which I handed over the soldier. He held up his hands and willingly surrendered to the Japanese.

"In the vicinity of Sulim, I met an Indian officer, who, mistaking me for a German officer, approached me calling out 'Heil Hitler!' He asked me to take him to the Japanese Unit.

"I advanced as far as Kuala Lumpur, from where I drove back to Bangkok. On my way to the capital of Thailand, however, I learned that Singapore had fallen.

"To tell the truth, I had not expected that Singapore, the much-vaunted fortress island, would be reduced so early and so I intended to return to Thailand and await further developments in the war situation. When I heard of the capture of Singapore, I regretted that I had made such a grievous miscalculation.

"Through the good offices of Thai Premier Pibul Songgram, I was permitted to follow the Thai forces which defended the northern border. The Thai units advanced as far as Shan State in Burma and then retreated to the Thai-Burmese border for strategical purposes. Subsequently, the Japanese fighting services operating in Burma 'stabbed in the back' the Chungking troops that had marched southward.

"I admired the subtle strategy adopted by the Japanese and also the close cooperation between them and the Thai army.

"In the occupied areas of Malaya and Burma, the natives greeted the Japanese troops warmly and no guerrilla offensive was staged."

LONDON RADIO BLUFF UNVEILED BY BERLIN

Request to Evacuate French Occupied Areas Called Pure Propaganda

Special

BERLIN, June 24.—The British Broadcasting Corporation addressed to the population of the occupied coastal areas of France the request to evacuate into the interior of the country since the coastal districts would soon become a fighting zone and thereby a source of peril to the civilian population, states the German Political Report. The author of this proclamation obviously is of the belief that wars can be won by ruses alone. The many flies which he wants to swat with one stroke are the following:

Firstly, the French along the coast are to be put into a state of fear regarding an invasion.

Since the British themselves have for years been living in such a fear and are aware of the nerve-racking character of such a state of mind, they believe by means of announcements of this kind to be able to undermine the morale of the population in the occupied areas. In doing so they completely overlook that the average Frenchmen is far less hysterically inclined than the average Englishman, and has witnessed far too frequently fighting on his own soil to find such a thing as monstrous as the inhabitant of the British coastal districts do.

Secondly, this announcement constitutes part of the sabre rattling with which the British are trying to impress the world and in particular their allies in the United States and Soviet Russia. Britain's entire strategy today is based on bluff. The British continually try to give themselves the appearance as if they can fight wherever they like and as if they were capable of an invasion of France, Norway, and where not. This war, however, is no wrestling match in which one has only to display one's muscles to the astonished public in order, subsequently, without fighting again to disappear in the dressing room. Rather is it of decisive importance that the entire world now as before is still waiting for the so called "second front" of the British, which, however, does not mean that the French in the occupied area are inspired by the same impatience as, for instance, displayed by the Soviets.

Thirdly, this proclamation is obviously to furnish an alibi for a new series of murder and assault which the R.A.F. intends to commit among the French civilian population. Apparently the British believe that the French will bewail the victims of British aerial bombs to a lesser degree if they previously announce to them that victims will be caused.

If the proclamation of the B.B.C. is meant to be a starting signal for a war of nerves, it has rather miscarried. The nerves of the Germans as well as of the French in the occupied zone remain quite unimpressed by such boasting, for the Germans as well as the French know that they are protected by coastal defenses which in the past as well as in future reduces all British invasion endeavor to unimportant patrol enterprises.

RAILWAYS RESTORED IN SOUTH SUMATRA

Palembang-Tanjong Service Resumed After Only Six Months of Work

The rehabilitation work in the railway traffic facilities in the southern part of Sumatra has recently been completed, thanks to the efforts of the railway units of the Japanese Army, a Yomiuri correspondent who traveled from Palembang to Tanjong, a distance of 400 kilometers, reports. After witnessing the amazing speed of the reconstruction work, he dispatched the following account of his trip:

The Dutch Army completely destroyed railway facilities on retreating, and particularly the destruction of the bridge on the River Manda made reconstruction of the southern railway lines a difficult task. It was calculated by the enemy that it would take more than a year before the railways could be repaired, but in the middle of March, half a year since the rehabilitation work started, five engines were running between Palembang and Tanjong. The repairing of the Manda Bridge was started in May and was completed within two weeks inspite of the great depth of the river and its width of 60 meters. A Dutch engineer who assisted the Japanese in its construction could hardly believe that the work could have been accomplished within such a short time. The bridge being reconstructed, the through train from Palembang to Telok Betong harbor began to run from June. The up train and down train from Palembang to Tanjong and other lines are running once a day, while trains on branch lines run twice to four times a day from both Terminals. The rehabilitation of railway traffic will faciliate the reopening of the land transportation route to Java while the easy transportation of coal and oil will promote the development of the entire island.

The trains in Sumatra which run at the speed of 40 to 50 kilometers an hour are a little smaller in size than those in Japan. During Dutch Rule the first class cars, equipped with wicker chairs, small tables, and big electric fans were for six people, while in the third class car only wooden benches were placed for the native passengers. The Dutch who rode in the first class cars treated the native people as if they were slaves and never considered their comfort on the train.

The train from Palembang on which the reporter rode went through jungles, muddy puddles, and an open plateau which was overgrown with weeds, but no fields were visible from Palembang to Tanjong. All the stations were so crowded that the people at the wicket rushed to the windows of the train as soon as the train pulled into the stations. Even freight cars were used to carry passengers. The people were carrying big luggages, bigger than their own bodies, some carried their bedding and thers even carried sewing machines. They had evacuated from the scene of battles and were returning to their own homes.

The speed, punctuality, and accuracy of the Japanese engineers are well appreciated by the native people. The train leaving Palembang at 8 a.m. arrives at Tanjong at 9 p.m. I was told that the passengers must look out for attacks by tigers, by groups of elephants, and often by big crocodiles 6 meters long. Attacks by these animals are as feared in Sumatra as bandit attacks are in China.

AUSTRALIA ADVISED TO JOIN ASIA SPHERE

Futility of Dependence on Allies Proved in Article by Nichi Nichi Scribe

Pointing out the unworthiness of Britain and the United States to protect Australia, as exemplified in the Battle of the Coral Sea, Masaharu Nagato, member of the editorial staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, in a magazine article urges the leaders of Australia to become a member of the Family of Nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as advised by Premier General Hideki Tojo.

The article in question contributed to the June edition of the Gaiko Jiho reads in substance as follows:

"Insofar as the Battle of the Coral Sea is concerned, it has become impossible to erase the uneasiness and restlessness of Australia. It looks as though Churchill has already made up his mind to forsake Australia for the security of the mother country. Major Clement Attlee replied in the House of Commons to an interpellation that 'The United States accepted the responsibility of strengthening the defense of Australia,' some time ago. It would not be at all illogical to interpret this reply as meaning that Britain has conceded the suzerainty of Australia to the United States.

Aussies Would Be Sacrificed

"Churchill evidently wishes to continue the war by relying on America and Canada at the price of Australia. Whether domestic conditions in Britain will permit the Churchill Cabinet to remain in power in case it should lose both Australia and India is another matter.

"On the other hand, seeing the glorious and rapid victories of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, Australia at once realized the foolishness of depending on its mother country and began to cast sheep's eye on America, because she was convinced that Britain's helping hand could not reach her.

"The big question as to whether or not America is really capable of protecting Australia was answered by Japan's victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea. Although Britain and the United States are doing everything possible carefully to conceal their defeat, Australia knows better than any other country of the serious political and economic effect of the British and American defeat upon herself.

"Prime Minister John Curtin stated in Parliament: 'This sea battle is one of the biggest ever fought between Japan and Britain and the United States. Its scale was also large and the forces encountered were also very strong.' In consequence of this sea battle, a great change has taken place in the sea power of the Allies. Australia's fate is now going to be decided, thereby hinting the defeat of Britain and the United States.

"That the main force of the Allied fleet detailed for the defense of Australia has been crushed by Japan means that Australia has been placed in a defenseless condition.

Is Already Handicapped

"The population of Australia is less than seven million, and even granting that it can mobilize 10 per cent of the number, she can have a force of only 700,000 troops. Australia has already sent a total of 200,000 troops to the European theater of war, to the Near East, North Africa, and to the Malay Peninsula. These troops have suffered great losses by acting as stalking-horses of Britain. Therefore, the number of troops Australia can now mobilize is negligible. Besides, owing to the Japanese occupation of the East Indies, the supply of oil from this source to Australia has been cut off, and as the supply arteries from Britain and the United States have also been interrupted, Australia's defense will become very weak.

"It has from the first been most unreasonable and irrational for Australia to hope for security and prosperity by depending upon Britain and America, located thousands of miles away. As the saying is 'Better wed over the mixen than over the moor,' it is now high time for leaders of Australia to listen to the advice of Premier General Hideki Tojo made three months ago to become a member of the Family of Nations of Greater East Asia by severing all relationship with Britain and America, for that will not in any way injure the integrity of Australia."

FRENCH PILOT TELLS OF BRITISH TORTURE

Says Comrades Who Refused to Fight for England Were Imprisoned, Mistreated

Special

VICHY, June 22.—The treatment which French airmen, who after the German-French armistice had been left in England and refused to fight for Britain, received at the hands of their former allies was described by Henry Lenoir, French war pilot, in a sensational eyewitness report in the weekly Le Franciste.

Lenoir, according to his report, together with ten of his comrades was forcibly removed to Britain on June 20, 1940, through the betrayal of a Jewish officer. All of these eleven French war pilots refused to join up with de Gaulle and to fly in British services. The following is Lenoir's own narrative:

"For this reason we were handcuffed and for a fortnight confined in dark prison cells where we greatly suffered from hunger, thirst, and scabies. They dishonored us by tearing our uniforms from our bodies. Later we were transferred to a jail that was cold and filthy. When we complained about bad and spoilt food, the wardens beat us up. This torture lasted four long months. Every week, a de Gaullist officer visited us in our cells and promised us freedom, food, and women. All we had to do was to sign de Gaulle's order to join up. For four months we resisted and suffered hunger and terrible physical hardships."

In his report Lenoir describes how one of his comrades, Jean Moreux, pursuit pilot, by means of Anglo-de Gaullist torture was forced to sign a document which made him an accomplice of de Gaulle. Later he had been informed by the Red Cross that this Jean Moreux had crashed in Germany without having been hit by anti-aircraft shells and without any engine trouble having been ascertained. For this reason Lenoir was of the opinion that de Gaulle's involuntary accomplice in the course of an air incursion into Germany intentionally crashed to his doom rather than be compelled against his will further to participate in the brutal British misdeeds against Germany.

Thanks to the intervention of Marshal Petain, the French airmen many months later returned to France after all.

MISSING ROYAL SON OF BORNEO LOCATED

Reunion With Anxious Parents Made Possible by Japanese Units in Surabaya

The son of a royal family in Tangarong, Borneo, who had been studying in Marang in Java and considered missing for the last four months, was discovered by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces stationed in Surabaya and will shortly be sent back to his anxious father, reports an Asahi dispatch from Surabaya on Tuesday.

According to the report, an aged Indonesian recently presented himself at the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Forces stationed at Balik Papan in northern Borneo and informed the authorities that his third son, who had been studying in Marang in Java, had not been heard of since last February. After giving further details, he implored the Japanese Forces to seek his son's whereabouts.

The old man, it appeared, was a relative of a Sultan in Tangarong, 80 kilometers north of Balik Papan. He was a landlord who possessed a large fief rich in mines.

He explained to the Japanese authorities that his third son aged 17 had been studying at a commercial school in Marang for the last two years. When the current war broke out he tried to call back his son but the Dutch officials discouraged him from doing so, declaring that the Dutch colonies would never be occupied by the Japanese.

When the theater of war was extended to the entire Dutch East Indies, the mail service was suspended and the father lost all contact with his son in Java.

His petition was instantly conveyed to the Japanese Naval Forces stationed in Surabaya and the missing son was subsequently located on June 5.

At the call of the Japanese Forces, the son presented himself at the Headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces on the same day and was told that his father was living in good health and was anxiously looking forward to his early return.

He was overjoyed at the news, for he had also been worrying about the fate of his father and brothers. He expects to be sent back to his native place at the first opportunity.

When interviewed by reporters, the happy son said:

"I was deeply impressed by the overwhelming might of the Japanese fighting services. My admiration of the Japanese doubled when I learned that they were so kind as to take such a lot of trouble for the sake of a petty native like myself.

"I am proud that I share the title of Asiatic with the Japanese people. When I return home, I will do my best for the Japanese soldiers posted there."

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S. SEAS FILM ORGAN TO OPEN 2 BRANCHES

Manila, Batavia Named as Additional Offices to Handle Southern Business

The South Seas Motion Picture Association, which has recently opened four branch offices in Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok and Shonan Island, will also have two other offices in Manila and Batavia respectively. The opening of these are scheduled to be made shortly upon the arrival of staff members there to expand the motion picture cultural mission in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Completing five cultural features, including "Ho" (Guns), and "Sogekihei" (Sharpshooters), the Riken studio is now preparing to produce 11 additional films, of which the leading productions will be "Yama to Mizu" (Mountain and Water), "Hamono no Kagaku" (Science of Cutlery), "Rajio" (Radio), and "Hosen" (Artillery Engagement).

Dramatic motion pictures, which were exempted from the censorship fee by the Home Ministry last year, totaled 10, this being a decrease of two against the figures of the previous year. However, additional 11 pictures were also exempted from the fee on account of the support and instruction given by the Government offices such as the Ministries of War and Navy, the Welfare Ministry, Railways Ministry and the Army Relief Council. Among the outstanding pictures officially endorsed and exempted from the fee were "Akatsuki no Shimpatsu" (Departure at Dawn), "Kawanakajima no Kassen" (The Battle at Kawanakajima), "Haha to Senjo" (Mother and the Fighting Front), "Sensuikan Ichigo" (Submarine No. 1), and "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era).

Extensive preparations have been started by the Daiyei studio for the production of "Malaya Kessenki" (Decisive Battle in Malaya), a dramatic war picture. A party of screen players, headed by Koji Nakada, are scheduled to depart for Malaya early next month.

To fulfil the important mission of the motion picture industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, particularly on the China continent, the Manchuria Motion Picture Association, Chinese Motion Picture Company and the North China Motion Picture Corporation have established the Continental Motion Picture League in order to adjust motion picture plans, production and distribution in East Asia.

Three cultural films have recently been approved by the Education Ministry. They are: "Renzu" (Lens) by Riken, "Boyenkyo" (Telescope), and "Toshokan" (Library) by Yokohama Cinema.

Under the direction of Kajiro Yamamoto, the shooting of "Naval Battles Off Hawaii and Malaya" is progressing with Denjiro Okochi, Yataro Kurokawa and Heihachiro Okawa in the title roles. The location shot will be made at the foot of Mt. Fuji, and at the Aviation Corps at Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura.

"Nankai no Hanataba" (Bouquet of the South Seas), one of the feature motion pictures by Toho, which made a big hit on the local screen, has been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen recently, this being the 21st recommendation given on the domestic productions this year in Chosen.

Japan Yesterday And Today

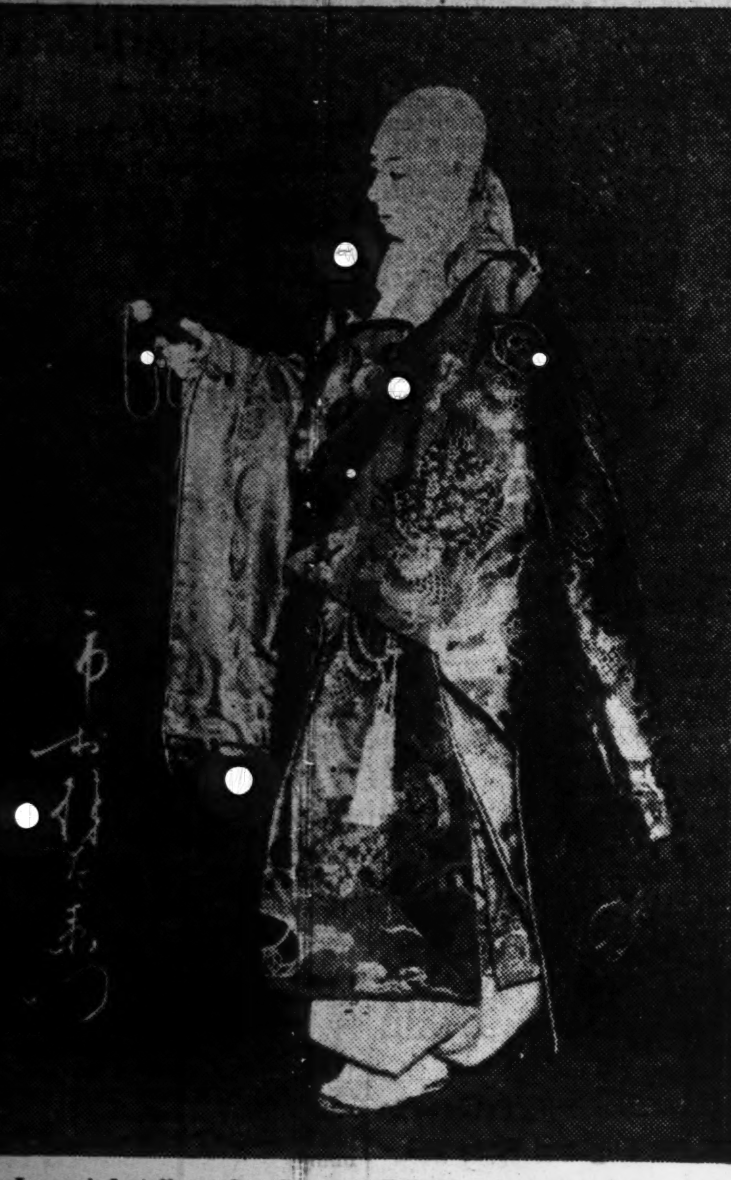
(Continued From Page 6)

progress of war, will grow tenfold in importance in the post-bellum world both for victors and vanquished. If defeated nations wish to stage an early "come-back" or revenge, as they are naturally expected to do, they know the first requisite to such ambition will be replenishment and development of their depleted populations. For the victorious nations the study of the population problem will be not a whit less essential, for their first business in post-war administration will be to repair the loss incurred in the population and to prevent the development of such qualities as are inimical to the growth of population; it is generally accepted as axiomatic that the victor's complex as embodied in high standard of living, pride, luxury and other qualities characteristic of the nation emerging victorious from a recent war, is anti-biological in character, exerting a harmful effect upon the future status of its population. The problem assumes an extra emphasis when considered from the viewpoint of the revolutionary consequences which war brings to the populations of the combatants. It is well known that a healthy nation shows a remarkable quickness in recovering from the loss of men caused by war, famine, fire or earthquake, but in the case of weaker nations or those which have already begun to evince signs of national or racial backsliding, any severe or sudden loss in their men-power often proves a mortal blow, from which they can never recover.

Thus the damages wrought to the populations of nations at war, while they may be comparatively small in numbers, will often prove to be of a catastrophic nature in their psychological or moral consequences. In the first place, war touches the strongest or the most vital element in the population—the element that is most valuable from the standpoint of population. Secondly, it inflicts not only the direct loss of men by fighting and disease, but the indirect loss of birth by the absence of husbands during the campaign, and it will not be far wrong to surmise that these twofold losses, direct and indirect, will be found about equal in number; that is, if the last World War had caused the loss of ten million lives through fighting, about the same number of souls must have been lost to the combatant nations in the form of unborn babies.

(To Be Continued)

On Kabuki Stage



In varied stellar roles the aged Kabuki actor, Uzayemon, is performing this month on the Kabuki stage. As a high Buddhist priest in "Nigatsudo," he gives an exquisite performance as shown in the above photo.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Completing a goodwill mission of the Japanese theatrical circles in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Kikugoro Onoye, famous Kabuki player, and his group of actors returned to the capital early this week from Manchoukuo, where they attained a great success in a series of traditional Kabuki performances. Immediately upon his return here, Kikugoro started rehearsals for the July performance at the local Kabukiza, where a program of three plays will be presented, starting July 4. The feature offering will be "Yosen Kotohajime" (The Tale of Foreign Vessels), one of the new dramas endorsed by the Kabuki Drama Committee.

The first-ranking players of the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka will occupy the Shimbashi Embujo, starting July 1. Those who will play the important parts in a series of five-day programs will be Kotsubo Dayu, Osumi Dayu, Aioi Dayu, and Miya Dayu, who will be responsible for the recitation of joruri music, while the leading doll manipulators will include Eizo, Bungoro, Monjuro, Tamazo and Koheikichi.

"Onna Keizu" (The Tale of a Woman in the Meiji Era), one of the repertoire plays of the Shimpa theatrical circles, will feature the July program of the Takarazuka Gekijo, where the Shinsei Shimpa Group will give its first performance. There will be presented two additional feature plays, including "Kamome no Ko" (Child of a Sea-Gull), and "Rappa" (A Trumpet). Shotaro Hanayagi, the founder of the group, will head the cast, supported by Ichijiro Oya, Kan Ishii and Eijiro Yanagi.

Uzayemon Ichimura, veteran Kabuki actor, will play in his favorite drama called "Ise Ondo" (Romance of Fukuoka Mitsugi) and two other classical plays, which will make up the program at the Imperial Theater next month.

Concluding the current performance at the Tokyo Gekijo today, the modern-school dramatic company headed by Masao Inouye and Yaeko Mizutani will leave for Osaka shortly to fulfill their engagement at the Osaka Kabukiza during July.

Six plays, including two dances, will be staged at the Tokyo Gekijo next month with the special participation of Kotaro Bando and Toshiko Iizuka, two famed screen players, who will collaborate with Kanya Morita and Yaozo Ichikawa, popular stage actors. The attractive offering will be "Botan Doro" (A ghost drama), and "Sanja Matsuri" (A shrine festival).

'Senso to Ongaku" (War and Music), a new play, will feature the July program at the Yurakuza. Roppa Furukawa and his own troupe will play with Yukiko Todoroki, Meiko Nakamura, and Shiro Mitsutani, of the Toho filmdom as the guest players.

Sojuro Sawamura, one of the leading Kabuki players, who is now playing at the local Kabukiza, is scheduled to leave for Chosen at the end of this month for the purpose of entertaining the soldiers in Chosen. He will be accompanied by Kuzo Ichikawa, Takasuke Sukedakaya, and Tanosuke Sawamura.

The Shimpa Theatrical Troupe will make a stand at the Meijiza next month. The program consists of three plays; namely, "Rappa" (A Trumpet), "Shinsetsu" (Snow), and "Yume no Shiba Hama" (The Tale of Filial Duty). The cast will be headed by Rokuro Kitamura, Noboru Umejima and Makoto Kobori.

BRITISH PRESS LACKS PAPER

Forced to Cut Down Advertisement, Says Rothermere

Special

STOCKHOLM.—One of the main difficulties confronting the British press is the securing of sufficient quantity of paper, declared Lord Rothermere at the annual convention of British Associated Newspapers Ltd.

This shortage, he revealed, had compelled many papers to cut down on space devoted to advertisements. Every paper published in Britain had been compelled to reduce its normal paper requirements by 80 per cent.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

Morning

6:30 Serial Talk. "The World Views Japan. by Toyoo Ogushi; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music: "Japanese Fantasia" (N. Yamamoto) and Symphonic Suite "Wild Men" (U. Watanabe).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Healthy Soldiers and Folks," by Colonel Tsuneyoshi Okada of the War Ministry; Music.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Talk. "Chikafusa Kitabatake" by Yoshiro Oguri.

Afternoon

12:30 Wind Music by Imperial Navy Band: Grand March "Great Nippon," "Defense of the Capital," and Opera "Tannhauser" Selection (Wagner).
1:00 Narration: "Civil Establishment of a Village" (I. Umeyama) by Announcer Uyeda.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "School and Home Education" by Dr. Motoe Kimura.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Music Lesson, by Kanichi Shimofusa of Tokyo Academy of Music.

Evening

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "The Undersea World," by Kenichi Ebina.
7:30 National Chorus: "The Rising Sun Flags in the South Seas."
8:00 Military Hour; Violin and Piano. "Sonata No. 3 in E Major" (Bach) and Piano Solo "Gavotte" (Gluch, arr. Brahms) and "Rhapsody No. 79-1" (Brahms), by Koko Ando (Violin) and Sueko Ogura (Piano).
9:00 News; Story Telling "Jagatara Bun," by Yasue Yamamoto.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Batavia.

PK MAN DESCRIBES SINKING OF TANKER

Vivid Photo of Torpedoing of U.S. Ship by German Sub Reproduced

Special

BERLIN, June 12.—In a sensational experience story, a PK correspondent on a German submarine which boldly strafed the coast to the south of Philadelphia gives an interesting account of the many hardships undergone by all members of the crew in giving the Americans a generous share of fireworks:—

We are off the United States Atlantic seaboard, to the south of Philadelphia. Finally we have got there. It means relief to all of us. During the long journey across the Atlantic we had to undergo many an unpleasant surprise which strained our nerves and in an hour-long depth charge pursuit demanded everything from vessel and crew.

Shortly before blowing the tanks a report comes from the listening apparatus: "Weak propeller noises astern.' The skipper, Lieutenant-Commander Muetzelburg, Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, who together with the officer of the watch and the watch on deck is always the first on the bridge after surfacing, proceeds at once in the direction of the noise that has been heard. I am down below in the control station next to the mate at the traverse-board. In a flash everything hard and difficult has been wiped out of our memory and only the proud feeling of having passed a crucial test remains.

Big Tanker Sighted

"Control station!," the bridge hails. "Stand by!" The next words make it certain "On the port bow a long, low shadow, probably a large tanker." The engine-room telegraphs jangle: "Both engines full speed ahead!" A slight trembling vibrates the boat. The commander tries to get ahead of his prey. "Stand by torpedoes!" In a calm and controlled voice used to command the nautical Number I speaks through the microphone over all loudspeakers of the boat.

The depth adjustment figure is given to the torpedo artificer in the forward torpedo-room. The tubes have been flooded. "Open covers!"

We start to attack. How big may the tanker be? We cannot suppress our curiosity and shout up through the manhole: "Hulloa up on deck, how big is she?" The "old man" is not annoyed at this question. He knows with what tension we down below here are following every order of his. He likewise knows that when he can announce to his men inside the steel shell of his boat a decent figure, they will carry out every order that is given with even greater energy and enthusiasm.

Full Speed Ahead

"Between 12 and 14 thousand" the answer from the bridge announces. We are tremendously bucked up over this report. "Both engines full speed ahead." Our engines increase their revolutions. Now we must be approximately in firing position. Again the engine-room telegraphs ring. "Both slow ahead!" In quick succession the direction in which the tanker bears is called down to us. Soon the first tin-fish with its deadly cargo will leave the tube. Numbers of degrees in ever closer succession hum through the air. One hardly dares to breathe. A look at the traverse-board. The torpedo must hit with 100 per cent certainty.

We are close to the tanker which has slowed down another two miles as the last bearing showed. These last minutes and seconds before the shot cannot be borne with equanimity and outwardly simulated calm. The ever recurring tension in these moments fascinates everyone, may he have witnessed ever so many torpedoings and sinkings.

Torpedo Is Released

The moment has come. The 2nd officer of the watch has the tanker in the sighting apparatus. "Tube 2, ready!" . . . "Fire!"—A slight tremor shakes the boat. The torpedo is on its way. At the same moment my eyes rest on gyro-compass and hack-watch. The quickly course and time of that shot are put down on paper. Then the eyes are glued to the rythmically advancing second hand of the stop-watch. How long such seconds are. Mechanically one counts them.

A tremendous detonation vibrates the air. The well-known hard metallic bang slaps the sides of the sub, the under water report of the exploding tin-fish. Air pressure from the explosion is so strong that the A. B. signaller at the base of the conning tower startledly jumps back a few paces as if hit by a powerful fist. We have all felt this pressure. The circular opening of the manhole shows a reddish sky. I climb up the iron steps, quite oblivious of asking first- "A man on the bridge?" I am almost blinded by the fantastic spectacle which like a gigantic fiery crater unfolds before my eyes, the like of which I have never seen.

Gasoline on Fire

Thirteen million litres of gasoline are burning there. A single torpedo caused them to explode and started a giant conflagration. At the very moment when the tin fish smashed into the side of the tanker and rent it asunder and we heard the deafening roar of the detonation, a dirty-greyish cloud of smoke rose up. Hardly had those on deck made out it's shape, when a sheet of fire leaped almost a thousand feet in the air. In a flash the tanker is a flaming inferno from stem to stern, over her entire 500 feet of length.

With a tremendous crash the whole fore-part of the vessel blows up. Debris is raining down on the sea, some of it quite close to our boat. All this takes place in fractions of seconds. Words cannot follow the rapidity with which this gigantic work of destruction takes place. Along the vessel's sides smaller flames are licking and leaping, uniting with the large ones of the burning gasoline into a gigantic glowing and flaming torch. To us it looks like a warning beacon to a continent which felt all too secure from the hard realities of war.

The commander has already ordered: "Hard a-port!" . . . "Full ahead!" . . . We are running off. The darkness of the night devours us. No destroyer, coastguard vessel or other craft clings to our heels.

Concert Calendar

Dance Recital in memory of the late Madame Eleana Pavlova, Friday, June 26, at 6 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan. Among the foremost dancers appearing on the program are Madame Seiko Takata, Miss Ryuko Umezono, Shigeru Komori, Sheru Fujita, Takashi Masuda, Miss Aiko Tachibana, Goro Yamada, Miss Yaoko Kaitani, Miss Suzuko Kawakami, Yusaku Azuma and pupils of the late Madame Pavlova.

A popular symphony concert under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, Friday, June 26, at 7 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Light Music Concert as a Welfare Music Summer Evening, Saturday, June 27, at 6 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan Hall.

A patriotic light music concert, Saturday, June 27, at 6:30 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

Grand Opera performance by Fujiwara Opera Company, "Faust" by Gounod, 5 acts, starting Monday, June 29 until July 1, inclusive, beginning at 6:30 p.m., everyday (Wednesday July 1 only, matinee at 1 p.m., soiree at 6:30 p.m.), at Kabukiza Artists who will take the leading role will be Yoshie Fujiwara, Genjiro Nagata, Eiichi Uchida, Miss Kikue Takita, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani and others.

Miss Ruriko Tominaga, piano and the Matsumoto String Quartet (formerly known as the Philharmonic Quartet) will perform at a Chamber Music Evening, Monday, June 29, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

ITALIAN CULTURE BODY TO GIVE NEW LECTURE

Dr. Dietric Seckel to Speak in German at Institute On July 3

Another lecture of the series started by the Italian Institute of Culture in Tokyo, Sanbancho No. 4, Kojimachi-ku, will be given on July 3 at 7 p.m.

The lecturer will be Dr. Dietric Seckel, a well known personality among the intellectuals of Tokyo, for his association with the Tokyo Seikei Ko'ogakko as a lecturer of German literature, and formerly with the Imperial University of Tokyo.

The lecture will be given in German and translated into Japanese by Dr. Chisaburo Yamada, assistant at the Government's Institute of Arts Research.

The lecture will be followed by violin and piano selections, choral music by the Nomura chorus, and films reproducing aspects of artistic Italy.

This series of lectures is given in anticipation of the Leonardo da Vinci Exposition which will be opened in July at the Industrial Museum at Ueno.

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Help Wanted

COOK-SAN wanted with good recommendations from first of July for German house. 69-A, Bluff, Yokohama.

HOUSE amah immediately wanted for Chuzenji and Yokohama later on. Apply Box 235, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOOD Cook wanted for small German household; can live in house; English speaking preferred. Apply No. 2, Miyokojidai, Yokohama.

YOUNG amah with some experience for German couple. Some knowledge of English or German desirable. Apply to 6-B, Bluff, Yokohama.

Situation Wanted

AMAH Cook, middle aged. Has long experience and good references. Seeks position. Apply Box No. 234, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, 49, recently returned from Tientsin, seeks position in any capacity permanently or temporarily or part-time job. Experienced Branch manager, sales manager and Accountant in English firm. No objection to go abroad. Apply Box No. 233, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Board, Lodging Wanted

YOKOHAMA—Lady, Danish nationality, requires room with breakfast, from July 1st. Write Box 647, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Yokohama

FURNISHED room with bathroom, with or without board. Neutral family on the Bluff. Write Box 645, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FROM July 10th for 3 months, medium size, foreign house furnished. Cool, near Makado beach. Box 648, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

WANTED a room in Karuizawa for summer, if possible with board by a young foreign lady. Box 903, Japan Times, Kobe.

Office Room Wanted

WANTED by German firm centrally located office for accommodating three persons if possible with telephone. Apply to Box 218, Japan Times, Tokyo or telephone to 57-7026.

Real Estate, Wanted

HOUSE and property in Yokohama, preferably Yamate, suitable for small family, wanted to purchase. Please reply in detail to Box 226, Japan Times, Tokyo.

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

STAMP collection, 10,000 pieces, for sale. Apply Tel. Osaki 2979, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 2-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3356.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

RADIO-PHONOGRAPH, four or five tubes, in good condition, wanted to buy. Offer to Box 649, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please [illegible] buyers and act as go-between. Write for [illegible] to Kurasawa Co. 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

JAPANOLOGICAL Laboratory. (1) Japan Branch. (2) China Branch. (3) Indo-Thai-Branch. (4) Western Branch. [illegible] formation. Prospectuses on request to the Office. Yokohama Honmoku Sanchome 729.

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and prosthetic work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0448.

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MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and [illegible]. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. [illegible]

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 8-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. until noon on Sundays and holidays. [illegible] Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0215.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Nikka Hospital 12, [illegible] 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0663, 0665. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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[illegible] used furniture sold, bought or [illegible] at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-2186. [illegible] Furniture Store, No. 1 [illegible] Banchi, 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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DEFEAT OF BRITISH EMPIRE INEVITABLE

Due to Successive Setbacks Suffered by Her Forces in East Asia

OVERSEAS TRADE MENACED

Present Supply of War Materials Will Not Hold Out for Lengthy Conflict

"Due to the successive crushing defeats suffered by her expeditionary forces in East Asia, coupled with the ever present menace of German underseas craft in the Atlantic Ocean, there is no room for doubt that the British Empire is facing an unenviable plight," begins an article in the Keizai Joho, a semi-monthly financial periodical published in Tokyo.

The article in substance follows:

"What constitutes the greatest drawback for the Allies is the unstable economic structure of the British Empire, in addition to the constant pressure by the German campaign upon the British overseas trade and the stoppage of food supplies from abroad.

"Admitting the serious handicap that she experiences in agricultural imports due to the activity of Japan's Naval Forces around the waters of the Commonwealth, Britain must needs place every effort to draw similar supplies from Canada, the United States and Argentina, where stocks of foodstuffs including such staple foods as wheat await vessels plying for trade along the eastern coasts of the western hemisphere. However, the overtaking of mercantile vessels must inevitably seriously handicap the transportation of arms and ammunition for wartime requirements.

Second in Production

"Viewing the British Empire as a whole, she stands next to the United States in the world production of key materials. But utilization of these materials depends so much upon transportation by sea and with her colonies and dominions at such a distance, the future prospects for Britain of obtaining these vital materials is anything but bright.

"As for the 24 items of key materials for her wartime requirements, including coal, iron, petroleum, vanadium, molybdenum, etc., the number of items that are obtainable from her domestic resources is as small as six, among which coal heads the list. From the viewpoint of world production, the coal produced in Britain represents 18.6 per cent, while the rest of the key materials produced proves only a trifling figure. In 1937, she required 16,300,000 tons of iron ore and had to import half this quantity from the European Continent. Now with the iron resources from the Continent totally cut off, she suffers an acute shortage in this vital wartime mineral.

"In view of the fact that the present conflict is likely to be a long drawn out affair, there is no knowing how much greater the sufferings of the British nation will grow owing to the rapidly increasing shortage in food supplies. Also as the fact remains that her present supply of raw materials is not likely to hold out for the duration of a lengthy war, the gloom experienced among British authoritative circles today is likely to be the forerunner of the total destruction and inevitable collapse of the British Empire."

SOUTH COTTON INDUSTRY HAS NEW RESEARCH SOCIETY

New Organization Has Wide Range of Activities In Aim

A new Cotton Spinning Industry Research Society of the Southern Regions has come into existence with its inaugural meeting held yesterday morning in Osaka, for the purpose of expediting the expansion of the industry to the South, the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun revealed.

The newly-inaugurated research institute, it is learned, has for its aims the following:

1. Collection, distribution and exchange of data for the cotton spinning industry in the Southern Regions.
2. Holding of short courses in Southern languages.
3. Holding of lectures concerning the economic situation in the Regions.
4. Investigations of the spinning industry in the Regions and publication of its results.
5. Dispatch of liaison men and inspection parties to different areas in the South.
6. Offering of good offices for the advance of its members to the same regions.

Included among the business programs of the new research society for this year are:

1. Registration of leaders of those members desiring to go to the Southern Regions.
2. Selection and training of those suitable for advance to the Regions.
3. Formulation of definite schemes for the extension of the spinning industry and also for the advance of its members en bloc to the same sphere under the direction of the military and Government authorities.

In working out various concrete plans, utmost care is expected to be taken to fully cooperate with the Japanese outpost authorities in their economic construction.

Sheep Rearing in Hokkaido

The above picture representing a sectional scene of a flock of sheep grazing on pastures in Hokkaido, is substantial proof that sheep rearing is not confined to the Commonwealth of Australia alone.

Our local production of wool is constantly contributing to the replenishment of woolen fabrics and clothing for the nation.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO COAL TRANSPORT

Special Measures to Be Taken For Delivery of Materials From South

The Railways authorities will give first preference to the transportation of coal during the second quarter of the current year beginning July, in accordance with the decision reached at Tuesday's meeting of the Central Railway Traffic Council, says the Asahi.

The meeting which was held at the Railways Ministry opened with a speech by Mr. Horiki, Chief of the Traffic Bureau, explaining the present conditions of traffic in the country. Following his speech, a deliberative study was conducted on various questions of importance before arriving at the following decisions:

1. Transportation of coal shall have first preference during the second quarter of this year. At the same time, however, strenuous efforts shall be exercised to secure the smooth transportation of iron, steel, cokes, cement, rice, wheat and salt.
2. Special measures shall be taken to secure the quick transportation of various materials from the continent and the Southern Regions. Efforts must be exercised also to secure smooth harboring of incoming vessels, as well as for the landing and warehousing of goods arriving at various ports by those ships.
3. Measures shall be taken to increase the transportation capacity of ferry boats on the Aomori-Hakodate and other routes maintained by the Railways Ministry.

KYOTO CERAMIC INTERESTS TO BE AMALGAMATED SOON

Preliminary Agreement Reached With Commerce and Industry Ministry

The amalgamation of all ceramic interests in Kyoto will be realized in the near future as the result of a preliminary agreement reached between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Kyoto Ceramic Industry Adjustment Commission headed by Mr. Ishiwara, Chief of the Economic Department of Kyoto Prefecture, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Based on the instructions from the Commerce and Industry Ministry relative to the adjustment of the ceramic industry in Kyoto, all ceramic interests of the city, following a careful study of all matters concerned, have been in negotiation with the central authorities.

A preliminary agreement having been reached between the Commission and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Commission on June 22 published its policy for the amalgamation of the ceramic interests in Kyoto. This will but put in effect in the near future.

TO FORM ELECTRIC ORGAN

Official to Join Association as Councillor

In accordance with the agreement reached between the Japan Electricity Generating and Transmitting Company, Ltd. and the Electricity Distributing Companies established on April 1 last at nine industrial centers of the country, an Association of Electric Interests will shortly be established in Tokyo with a view to securing the smooth operation of electric and other industries concerned, says the Miyako.

In view of the important role the Association is expected to play in the industrial development of our country, an official of the Board of Electricity will join the Association in the capacity of councillor.

The Association will observe its inaugural meeting on July 15.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.1	— .30
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.9	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.7	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

COUNTRIES OF SOUTH MARKETS FOR JAPAN

Japan, French Indo-China Future Buyers of Canned Goods Exports

Thailand and French Indo-China are now proving themselves prospective markets for Japanese canned goods, according to Nobuo Tamura of the Japan Canned Goods Export Association who has just returned from a trip of inspection in those southern countries, says the Hochi.

Mr. Tamura has been on a tour of inspection in the two countries since last February. During his sojourn at Saigon, Hanoi, Bangkok and other commercial centers of those countries, he exhibited samples and also at parties served the guests with Japanese canned goods. Prior to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific, the people of Thailand and French Indo-China were dependent upon the supply of canned goods from America and Britain. Due to the interruption of the supplies from those countries however, they are now looking forward to the importation of Japanese canned goods.

The peoples of both Thailand and French Indo-China are divided into two distinct classes, high and low, there being no middle class. Therefore these countries require supplies of canned goods fittingly varied to accommodate the needs of the two extremes in class distinction.

PROJECT PROPOSED TO LINK SHANGHAI, SHONAN BY RAIL

Gigantic Undertaking to Be Suggested by Makoto Den At Council Meet

A gigantic plan for building a trans-continental railway connecting Shanghai and Shonan will be proposed by Makoto Den, vice president of the Central China Railway Company in the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Railway Conference which will be held in Tokyo on June 25, according to a dispatch from a Miyako correspondent in Shanghai dated June 21.

According to the said plan, the projected railway line will connect Shanghai, Chuchow, Hengchow, Kweilin, Linchow, Nanning and Chennan in the Chinese territory and, crossing French Indo China, will further stretch over Thailand and Malaya through Bangkok, Singora and Kota Baru and finally reach Shonan.

Two parts of the projected railway, that is, those from Linchow to Chennan in South China, and from Tanap in French Indo-China to Ubon in Thai territory will newly be built.

Referring to the same plan, Kenji Sato, chief of the Planning Bureau of the said company, stated:

"In the projected railway line, already established railways will mainly be utilized. The construction of the iron bridge spanning the Mekong River will prove difficult, as the ground there is soft.

"Viewed as a whole, however, the construction of the projected transcontinental railway will be an easy task."

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF SOUTH ENHANCED

Industrial Equipment Corporation to Extend Activities in These Areas

The Industrial Equipment Corporation, which is constantly making efforts to promote the production of soda, salt, carbon black, butanol, synthetic gum, and other industrial resources here, through the mobilization of idle and unharnessed equipment on one hand, and accelerating the development of electro-chemical industries in Manchoukuo on the other, has now decided to extend its activities to the Southern Regions. This decision was reached based on an agreement with the military authorities concerned, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The extension of the Corporation to the Southern Regions at once means the extension of investments of Japan's national funds in various industries in these areas, which is a matter worthy of consideration.

According to the plan established by the Industrial Equipment Corporation, the efforts at first will be devoted to the development of such products as tannin, quinine, pulp, gum and sugar, giving perference to the promotion of tanning, gum and butanol industries.

Studies Conducted

Careful study will be conducted on various matters concerned by the Corporation prior to the extension of its activities to iron and steel manufacturing industries in those regions as well as to the development of other mining industries.

The extension of activities to the Southern Regions by the Corporation is perfectly consistent with the fundamental policy for the economic construction of the Southern Regions as made clear by Premier Tojo in the Diet, in which he stated substantially as follows:

". . . Relative to the development of petroleum, mining, and forestry resources of those regions, the zeal, enthusiasm, and the plans of able and experienced enterprisers will be given excellent chances for expression. . . ."

NEW WORKING BODY FOR PAINT COUNCIL

Experts to Formulate Estimation of Demands and Distribution Programs

With a view to leave nothing desired in the forthcoming execution of control over the distribution of paints, the Paints Control Council is expected to organize a new working committee before long, according to the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

The Paints Control Council at present employs a committee system, the estimate of demands and the programs for distribution being entrusted to the committee. However, owing to the fact that the committee is made up of paint manufacturers, dealers, and painters, difficulties are felt in estimating the demands and mapping out concrete programs for distribution.

This being the case the contemplated working committee will be composed of capable experts of various paint manufacturing companies, so that they may be able to conduct discussions unreservedly in estimating the demands or formulating the distribution programs. Therefore, the existing committee of the Council is expected to remain as an organ to decide upon the findings of the working committee.

The committee of the Paints Control Council, at its meeting to be held on the 26th of this month, will formally decide upon the formation of the working committee, it is further learned.

Bill Clearings

June 24
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	1[illegible]7,928	147,715
Balance	[illegible]9,229	30,723

TOKYO STOCKS STAGE GENERAL COMEBACK

Upward Swing Seen in Majority of Wares, Also in Long-Term Market

Reflecting the cheerful news of our undersea craft's extension of activities to the military facilities along the coast of Oregon, the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday continued to tread an upward swing in the majority of wares, especially in the long-term section and the spot market.

In the long-term section, for instance, Teikoku Rayon jumped up by ¥1.70, Fuji Cotton Spinning by ¥1.00, Flax Yarn Spinning by ¥1.90, Niigata Iron Works by ¥1.00, Kobe Steel Works by ¥1.30, Daido Steel Works by ¥1.80, its new by ¥1.20, Oji Paper by ¥1.10. Noteworthy were the successive gains scored by Toyo Ball Bearing by ¥1.80 and Furukawa Industrial by ¥2.00 and Toa Tobacco by ¥1.50, its new by ¥1.00. Further advances were reported in North Saghalien Oil and Manchoukuo Tobacco, stepping up by ¥1.50 and ¥1.10 respectively.

Most remarkable was a skyrocketing jump at one bound of ¥6.50 scored by Sumitomo Chemical Industrial, and an advance of ¥4.50 by its new issue. Next came a gain of ¥2.50 shown in Mitsubishi Steel Material, new, and another gain of ¥1.80 in Mitsui Mining.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Toko Exchange, new ¥136.10, N.Y.K. ¥111.10, its new ¥96.90, Kanebo ¥153.20, its new ¥89.70 and Teikoku Rayon ¥87.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.0	u .7		68.3
Do. new (25)	37.6	d .2		38.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.1	u .1	154.4	155.9
Do. new (25)	98.5		99.6	100.0
Tei'ku Rayon. n (37½)	97.6			88.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.1			48.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)				65.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	u .4	111.6	112.5
Do. new (37½)	97.2	d .1	97.2	98.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.6		86.0	87.1
Do. new (25)		u .5	57.4	58.1
Uraga Dock (50)	98.0	u .4		97.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.8	u .8		86.9
Hitachi Works (50)	75.5			76.5
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.3	u .1		....
Japan Soda	41.4	u .3	41.8	42.4
Japan Piston Ring			82.6	83.8
Japan Fat	68.1	u .6		69.1
Furukawa Industry	130.6		131.2	131.8
Japan Nickel	45.5	u .2		46.3
Japan Carbon	88.6	u .8	89.0	90.2
Japan Automobile Ind	73.2	u .3		74.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.0			67.2
Mitsubishi Mochinery		u .8		140.3

Government Bond

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.2	136.3	136.2	136.1
N. Y. K., old	111.5	111.5	111.0	111.1
Do. new		96.9	96.9	96.9
Kanebo	153.3	153.3	153.3	153.2
Do. new	98.2	98.7	98.2	98.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	73.9	73.7	73.8
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.8	73.6	
Japan Oil	81.7	81.7	81.5	81.6
S. M. Railway				71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.8			86.9
Hitachi Works	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.7
Japan Mining				57.7
Manchuria Ind	56.7	56.8	56.7	56.7

NEW FOOD CONTROL LAW TO TAKE EFFECT FROM JULY 1

Latest Ordinance Will Embrace Rice, Wheat, Barley, Bread, Vermicelli Etc.

It was formally decided at the Cabinet meeting held June 19 that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry would, in accordance with the approval given by the 79th session of the Imperial Diet, enforce the Ordinance for practice of the Food Control Law under date of June 24, to take effect July 1, reports the Miyako.

Details for enforcement of the ordinance will be published and put into effect on June 26, it being understood that the following commodities will be controlled according to this ordinance: Rice, wheat, barley, general produce, starch, sweet potato, and processed articles thereof, and bread.

Incidentally it is learned that the term 'general' under the ordinance covers millet, kaoliang, peas, wheat powder, rice powder, vermicelli, states the paper.

LUMPERS FORM ASSOCIATION

Body Determined To Expedite Unloading of Vessels

With a view to increasing the transportation capacity of tankers arriving in Tokyo port, the Tokyo Coal Company, Ltd. has organized a National Service Association of Coal Lumpers, who will start activities shortly.

For various reasons, the assignment of many ships for the transportation of coal to Tokyo during June has been considered rather difficult. However, thanks to the special aid extended, the expected difficulties have been overcome so far.

It is the resolution of the Tokyo Coal Company and the Coal Lumpers National Service Association not to receive special favors from any quarter. The Association is determined to execute the landing of coal here immediately upon the arrival of every tanker and enable her to leave the port earlier than the prearranged date.

Question of Creating a New Value in Yen On Parity With Other Currencies of South

(Continued From Yesterday)

"Already comments have appeared in several of the periodicals regarding the currency system of Japan in the Southern Regions, but many of them were historical surveys of the currency systems in the southern countries, and few of them took up the question of the future value of the Yen. If any of them touched on this subject, the opinions were based upon the foreign exchange theory of the old liberalistic economy. Prices and international trade balances were considered to be the principal factors for deciding the foreign exchange value of the Yen.

"In other words, the theory of equanimity of the purchasing power of currencies was the leading factor. However, it is doubtful whether or not the Yen value theory within the Co-Prosperity Sphere based upon such a guiding principle is appropriate.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia economic relations with Japan on one hand and Britain and America on the other had come to a rupture and the freezing order was already in effect. Accordingly, in point of fact there was no exchange quotation between the Yen, the Dollar and the Sterling, and in turn there were no exchange rates prevailing between Japan and the southern countries whose currencies had been linked to the Dollar and the Sterling. However, there existed a historical exchange rate between the Yen and the currencies of the Southern Regions. That is the exchange rate of the Yen which was fixed at the ratio of ¥100 per $23 7/16 prior to the enforcement of the Anglo-American freezing order. At this rate, the Philippine peso, the Malay Strait Settlements Dollars, and the East Indies guilders would work out at the rate of double the value of the Yen. More precisely, one Yen can purchase half the peso, half the Strait Settlements Dollar and half the guilder.

Purchasing Power

"It is said that the foreign exchange quotations are based upon the percentage of difference in the domestic purchasing power of the currency unit of each nation. According to the theory of equanimity of purchasing power, purchasing power means the purchasing power of the currency in relation to commodities in general. In other words, it means the standard of prices, but, as is generally known, the relationship between the foreign exchange quotations and the watermark of prices is not necessarily sensitive. Of course, when the term prices are interpreted within the narrow range of the prices of exports and imports, their relativity with the Foreign Exchange quotations becomes very close. However, foreign exchange quotations, as they directly affect the prices of imports and exports are bound to affect general domestic prices in the final analysis to a similar extent.

"The seesaw relations exist between the foreign exchange quotations and general prices; when the exchange quotations go up, general prices come down and vice versa. Therefore, according to the theory of equanimity of purchasing power, the foreign exchange quotations that are decided commensurate with the prevailing domestic prices are normal rates. Suppose we are to decide the future foreign exchange value of the Yen with the southern countries. The rate of half the peso, for instance, per ¥1 is based upon the prices of import and export goods traded in the past between Japan and the Philippine Islands. Therefore, deciding the future exchange value of Yen on the basis of these prices of import and export goods that were swapped between the countries in the past means recognition of the old exchange quotations as valid, but here a question arises as to the propriety of fixing the future foreign exchange value of the Yen currency of Japan within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere in the light of the fact that Japan is the leading influence of the Common Prosperity Orbit.

"The relativity between prices and foreign exchange quotations were predicated upon the liberalistic economy; whereas, at present between Japan and the southern countries liberalistic economy which permits free enterprises is now being denied; instead an interchange of commodities and materials has the tendency to be conducted under State planning and control. Furthermore, it is to be anticipated that strict control on prices will be exercised in the southern countries now under Japanese military administration, and in addition the free movement of capital between Japan and the southern countries was banned. Under these circumstances, the kind of relativity between prices and foreign exchange quotations as advanced by the advocates of the theory of equanimity of purchasing power does not exist.

"Perhaps, the ban on the free interchange of capital may not be continued for long, but it is to be anticipated that planned foreign trade and price control will be maintained for over a long period. It is practically impossible to apply the foreign exchange theory of liberalistic economy to such areas, especially is it so in deciding the foreign exchange value of the Yen. The idea that pesos, guilders and the Strait Settlements Dollar have a purchasing power double that of the Yen for a given commodity and that for this reason the exchange rate between them should be at the ratio of 1 to 2 is admissible only when free trade and free economy are extant among Japan, Britain, the United States, Holland, etc. It is only when the Yen and the currencies of the southern countries are linked to the Dollar and the Sterling under international free economy that this rate of 1 to 2 is admissible.

"Where there is no free economy, the theory of free price is untenable. If so, neither at present, nor in the near future, can there be any economic interchange between Japan and the Southern Regions, to which the foreign exchange theory of the old free economy can be justly applied. It is then not permissible to decide the foreign exchange value of Yen on the basis of the theory of equanimity of purchasing power."

(To Be Continued)

AGENCIES MAKING PLANS TO SPUR SAVINGS DRIVE

Abolishment of Summer Gifts Among Steps to Be Urged By I.R.A.A., Others

Various programs for the further promotion of the savings movement are contemplated by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Nishi Hongan-ji Sect and the Savings Encouragement Bureau, reports the Nichi Nichi.

According to tentative plans, the I.R.A.A. will encourage the nation to hoard the surplus money obtained through the disposal of metal articles, special incomes from the agricultural products of the season, and bonuses.

The said society will also urge the people to abolish the "Chugen" or summer gifts and suspend summer travels.

The agency will also spur the movement through the neighborhood organizations, marking the Imperial Rescript Observance Day of July

Meanwhile, the Nishi Hongan-ji Sect will encourage all devotees to present national bonds in the place of other presents in observing the summer Buddhist rituals.

A sum of ¥5,000,000 will be saved, if this plan materializes successfully.

The National Savings Encouragement Bureau will commend all officials who have rendered special services for encouraging savings during the last five years.

The names of those commended will be published in early September.

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Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
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Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Shareholders' Meet Slated

The ninth regular meeting of the shareholders of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Company, Ltd. will be held on the 27th of this month at the lecture hall of the Nissan, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo in order to obtain the approval of the shareholders for the plan established by the management concerning the disposal of the company's profits for the first six months of 1942, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

Ministerial Committee to Meet

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to hold a meeting of the Ministerial committee attached to the Ministry, at 10 a.m. today, at which the Director of the Iron and Steel Bureau will explain important problems relative to the iron and steel industry, involving the outline of the second five-year program for increased production of iron and steel, says the Nikkah Kogyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942

The Attacks on the American Mainland

Japan continues to dominate the Pacific despite all American propaganda to the contrary. The latest demonstration of Japanese power was the bombardment of various points on the North American coast by Japanese submarines over the last week-end. First the military establishments on Vancouver Island off the coast of Canada were the targets. Then a little later the military installations of the United States along the Oregon coast in the region of the mouth of the Columbia River fell victim to the Japanese attack. Two successive series of cannonading seem to have been carried out in this region.

These attacks on the American homeland should be considered in relation to the other operations which the Japanese Forces have been conducting in the Pacific recently. The blow struck at Midway and the occupation of a portion of the Aleutian Islands had rendered the defense of the American mainland more precarious than ever before. To disguise that fact to the American public, Secretary of War Stimson tried to explain that the Japanese had so over-exerted themselves in these attacks and that the Americans had won such a fictitious victory at Midway, that the possibility of further attacks had virtually disappeared. The attacks on the American mainland itself during the last week-end is the Japanese answer to Secretary Stimson's palpable lie. Even the misguided American public, shielded from the actual facts by the rigorous censorship which prevails in America, should be able to hear the sounds of the Japanese guns and see the wreckage of the American military establishments when the demonstration takes place at their very doorsteps.

At a time when Churchill has come to America to beg for more aid for the shattered British forces which have received their latest thorough drubbing in Libya, this latest Japanese attack on the American mainland must be a more eloquent answer than any that Roosevelt can give. It is a clear demonstration that America is in no position to protect her own shores adequately, let alone send more aid to Britain or form a second front in Europe.

Regardless of the excuses which the politicians at Washington may think up to explain away the true situation, the American military authorities are under no delusion as to the danger which confronts them. Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, has warned all American civilians to withdraw from the Hawaiian and the Midway Islands and to return to the American continent. To give weight to his warning, Emmons has actually ordered home the families of officers stationed on these islands. Nothing is more dangerous, he has declared, than the notion that these American possessions are safe.

The acts and the words of the responsible American military men belie the propaganda of the politicians. The military men know what the Japanese attacks upon America mean. The American public should wake up also and realize what it really means to have Japanese warships hammering at their very door.

Taiwan's 47th Birthday

The story of Taiwan, told at the celebration of the 47th anniversary of Japanese rule in the island held last week at the Hibiya Public Hall, is an epic of Japanese capacity for colonial government. It is symbolical of what Japan may accomplish at similar tasks which she has now been called upon to undertake in the regions further south.

The congratulatory speeches made by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino and by General Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, as well as the lecture by Admiral Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, broadcast from Taihoku, were all replete with sentiments of deep gratitude and congratulation upon the wonderful achievements of the past and hopes for further progress in the future. Most gratifying in view of the present character of the times are the generous contributions which Taiwan is making in various branches of the national service for the cause of victory in the present war. Even more ambitious are the further desires and expectations of this admirable overseas territory. But they may well be most feasible, for in her triumphs of the past we may find the key to Taiwan's future success as well as the inspirations for her present endeavors.

The words pronounced by the famous Li Hung-chang regarding Taiwan at the Shimonoseki Peace Parley of 1895 have a historic value. "Taiwan is a horrible oven," he said, "full of poisonous vapors and germs of epidemic and endemic diseases, where unruly natives get up a minor riot every third year and a major rebellion every fifth year, while the mountains are infested with dangerous savages, and is altogether the most ungovernable God-forsaken spot on the face of the earth." The Chinese statesman doubtlessly painted Taiwan in pessimistic colors to prevent Japan from offering to take it, but he had not over-exaggerated at least the unsanitary conditions in the island, as proved by the fact that out of the total of 8,500 soldiers who perished in the Taiwan campaign of 1895 only 333 fell in actual fighting while the remainder were claimed by cholera, malaria, beri-beri, dysentery, typhoid fever and other maladies.

It was out of this "horrible oven" that in the course of the past 47 years the Taiwan of today has emerged, one of the most delectable spots under the heavens. Where barbarism had once reigned enlightenment now sheds its benign rays. The native population, estimated at 2,500,000 in 1895, has grown to be six millions, and no less remarkable is the fact that the aborigines, once improperly called "savages," have been increasing not only in numbers but in the measure of comfort and intelligence they enjoy. Today they number more than 150,000, and most of their children are receiving the same education as the children of the Japanese, there being little sign of difference between the two. Financially Taiwan became independent of assistance from the home treasury in 1905, five years ahead of the original plan, and it has been a liberal supplier of rice and sugar and other agricultural and orchard products ever since. Taiwan having cultivated almost every available acre of land for the growth of rice, sugar canes and other tropical products, has turned in the past few years to the "industrialization," and factory chimneys are mushrooming here and there throughout the island to play the new role the demand of the times has imposed upon it.

Among the earlier Governor-Generals and officials of the Taiwan administration occur many celebrated names: Kabayama, Kodama, Nogi, Goto, Nitobe, and the noble tradition of the Taiwan service is maintained by a succession of Governor-Generals whose records in the Navy, Army or Civil service were of the highest distinction, the present incumbent being Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, installed in office in November, 1940. In his lecture of Wednesday Admiral Hasegawa emphasized the immutable nature of the fundamental policy of Taiwan, which aims at making the people of Taiwan the same loyal subjects of the Empire as the rest of the Japanese. It has come to be known as "Komin-ka," a phrase coined by the last Governor-General, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, and it is satisfactory to note that this "Komin-ka" movement has received an epochal stimulation and emphasis since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia last December, and that the ties of brotherhood between the Taiwanese and the Japanese have been strengthened with a band of iron under the inspiration of their common glorious destiny.

As examples of the wonderful rallying around the Imperial flag made by the islanders, many stories, heroic and pathetic, have been told, and will continue to be told. Liberal money donations have been freely and voluntarily made, and some of the applicants for various branches of the rear-guard service have signed their names in blood as a token of their determined will to serve the State which takes no refusal. Thus both in the quality and quantity of the war-time services Taiwan has been rendering they never fall short of what their brethren of Japan Proper have been doing except in the single respect of active combatant service—the field which the subjects of Japan Proper have so far claimed as their exclusive privilege. So the picture of Taiwan today is the picture of an integral part of the Japanese Empire both in a material and spiritual sense, and may serve as a perfect pattern of what the less blessed regions of the south may be some day.

JAPAN'S REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN INDUSTRY DUE TO SCIENTISTS

Takuma Boiler, Toyoda Looms, Shimazu's Electric Batteries Were Invented in Late Meiji, Taisho Eras

(Japanese Science Series)
VIII

Japan's stunning victory in the Russo-Japanese War 1904-05 suddenly spurred a new Japan as the wheels of industry and science began to renew their activity.

In fact, the wheels began to spin so fast that the other family of nations wondered how Japan progressed so rapidly within 40 short years after assimilating things foreign—but it is not strange, in the least, when one recalls the fact that Japan sagaciously adopted the truly finer points of culture and civilization of China, Korea and the more advanced Western countries since the days when the Japanese deities were prophesying Japan's destiny atop Mt. Takachiho in southern Kyushu.

And strange as it may seem, countless numbers of struggling Japanese scientists have contributed much in the field of biology, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology and applied science during the late Meiji and Taisho eras (1900-1925).

Out of this maze of many little known Japanese scientists who have helped advance the cause of science in one way or another are the names of Umetaro Suzuki and Katsumi Takahashi, vitamin discoverers; Uichi Torigata, father of the wireless telephone; Sakichi Toyoda, world renowed automatic spinning loom inventor; Tsunekichi Takuma, the inventor of the famous Takuma boiler; Genzo Shimazu, the gentleman who politely turned down an offer of one million U.S. dollars for his battery invention and Ryotaro Mitsuda, the electrical engineering genius.

Japanese Vitamin Discoverers

Umetaro Suzuki, the discoverer of Vitamin B, was born in Shizuoka prefecture in 1874. After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University where he majored in agricultural chemistry, he taught at the Morioka Higher Agriculture School in northern Japan, later, returning to Tokyo to teach at his alma mater.

In 1901 at the early age of 27, he was granted a doctor's degree for agriculture. Suzuki then went abroad and after studying in Germany, France and Sweden he returned to Japan in 1906.

After a Dutchman in 1886 had discovered that polished rice was the cause of that dreaded disease, "beri beri," many European chemists conducted prolonged researches, investigations and experiments but it wasn't until 1910 that a cure, "oryzarin" or Vitamin B, was found.

Suzuki not only discovered Vitamin B but he also found means of making synthetic "sake" or Japanese rice-wine as well as a cure for diseased mulberry leaves which was an important contribution to Japan's sericulture industry.

Today, Dr. Suzuki, who has become a world-known albumen authority, teaches up and coming chemists at the Physical and Chemical Research Institute in Tokyo.

Katsumi Takahashi

Synonymous with the name Suzuki is the name Takahashi, the young man who was responsible for successfully extracting Vitamin A.

Katsumi Takahashi, born in Wakayama prefecture in 1892, was fortunate in being able to lead a care-free life during his youth, something which most Japanese greats have not been able to do.

After graduating from the agriculture department of the Tokyo Imperial University, Takahashi did post-graduate work under Dr. Umetaro Suzuki.

Immediately following Suzuki's Vitamin B discovery, Vitamin A was discovered in the United States. Many scientists spent sleepless nights, racked their brains, but it wasn't until 1924 when Dr. Suzuki's protege succeeded in extracting Vitamin A.

Takahashi began his experiments while he was still doing post-graduate work under Suzuki, then continued his work when he became a member of Suzuki's research laboratory. It was truly a long and patient struggle.

Unfortunately, this promising young man died the following year, 1925, at the age of 34.

Shades of Marconi

Although, Osuke Asano has been called the Marconi of Japan, Uichi Torigata is probably one of the very few scientists in the world who made the great Marconi sit up and take notice, especially when Torigata's wireless telephone was given a demonstration in London, following its successful operation between Tokyo and Kobe in 1913.

Uichi Torigata, born in Akita Prefecture in 1883, did research work under the famous Osuke Asano at the Electric Research Laboratory in the Communications Ministry, following his graduation from the electrical engineering department at the Tokyo Imperial University.

In 1909 he went to England and the United States to further his studies. Enroute home he spent several months in Germany and France where he was able to advance his knowledge on electrical engineering.

Upon his return he was able to enlist five very competent co-workers who aided him in most of his inventions.

In 1911 he discovered a "long distance crystal detector," then the first wireless telephone and in 1918, the high frequency wireless telegraph and telephone.

It was in the summer of 1917 that Torigata while on his way to Kyushu to lecture at the Kyushu Imperial University, conceived his idea for the high frequency wireless telegraph and telephone.

Immediately he cabled his assistants in Tokyo to have everything set by the time he returned.

Then followed many sleepless nights and finally on New Year's day in 1918 his work came to a successful end; the result being the first high frequency wireless telegraph and telephone in the world.

But the strenuous work was too much for Torigata as he took ill, never able to recover, finally passing away in 1923 at the age of 42.

Toyoda, Britain's Nemesis

It wasn't until a mighty son of the Rising Sun came along bearing the name, Sakichi Toyoda, that Great Britain's commercial rule of many generations over the Seven Seas began to teeter and quiver.

For Toyoda not only revolutionized the cotton world, but placed Japan on a better than equal footing with the famous cotton mills of Lancashire.

Sakichi Toyoda, born in Shizuoka prefecture in 1866, coming from a very poor family, was not able to receive proper schooling. At the age of 14 he worked as an apprentice to a carpentar, then he worked in a tiny weaving plant where his creative mind began to take root.

After experimenting with a weaving apparatus he finally produced a weaving-machine in 1892 which increased the efficiency and work five times more than those being used during that period. But it wasn't until 1895 that Toyoda placed his first loom on the market.

His name was made but Sakichi was not satisfied, being well-aware that there was room for improvement. With his first earning he found his own spinning plant, installed 250 of his Toyoda looms, left its operation to his family while he took the profits to further his invention.

In 1901 he invented his first automatic loom. Then he found his own Toyoda Loom Manufacturing Company in the city of Nagoya.

He went abroad in 1911, where he was able to investigate thoroughly the cotton industry; then, returning to Japan he began to make new improvements on his earlier invention. By 1925, he and his son, Kichiro, astounded the world with their most perfected automatic looms, requiring one woman to handle 30, 50 or 60 units of the machine, while the conventional British type required an operative for every four or six units.

These Toyoda-style weaving machines were placed on the world market and have worked their way into the famous Lancashire mills. But the name Toyoda virtually spelled doom for the British cottons spinning industry a decade ago.

Sakichi died in 1930 but his son, Kiichiro, born in 1894 in Nagoya, has carried on, having added an automobile plant which is reputed to produce the finest little four-wheeled machine found in East Asia.

Takuma Boiler

Tsunekichi Takuma's life is a fascinating one. Being born in Tottori Prefecture in 1872, he attended only up to the fifth year of primary school. The rest of his education was in "the university of hard knocks." And yet, not possessing a bit of knowledge of physics or mechanics he invented the best boiler in the world.

Takuma tried his hand at many things but failed miserably.

In 1911 at the age of 44, having failed as a lumber dealer he left for Chosen with hopes of finding some new field of endeavor in which he would be more fortunate.

Takuma was so desperate and disappointed that he wanted to commit suicide but his inner self reclaimed him. He vowed to make one more determined attempt. Returning to Japan, he decided to try his hand at inventing a boiler. But he was helpless. He had no knowledge of physics or mechanics. He couldn't go to school again, not at his age; besides his pocketbook was low.

Finally Takuma and his wife scraped up enough pennies for him to purchase a very simple book on "Steam-boilers."

Takuma treasured his book, read it from cover to cover; he stayed up late experimenting. With his precious book in hand he visited boiler plants, talked with stokers, boiler-engineers—thus he learned to know the boiler inside out.

He and his wife furthered the experiments in their kitchen with utensils, baking-pans and a portable cooking-furnace.

In 1913, Takuma invented his first boiler, which was to be acclaimed as the world's number one boiler at the International Industrial Conference held in Japan in the fall of 1928.

The main features of Takuma's boiler are the low cost, high efficiency and simple make.

Today, at the ripe old age of 70 he still tinkers and toys with boilers at his Takuma Research Laboratory in Osaka.

Father of Electric Battery

Genzo Shimazu, born in 1869 in the city of Kyoto, inherited his father's scientific mind and when his father died in 1894, Genzo stepped in the elder Shimazu's shoes, taking over the Shimazu Seisakusho, where he continued to turn out various physical and chemical appliances as well as specimens for natural history.

Meanwhile, he began experimenting in one corner of his newly inherited plant where he set up a laboratory.

After discovering a means of making lead dust, Shimazu finally succeeded in inventing an electric battery which he presented to the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal.

Incidentally, it is said that Shimazu's invention has become an indispensable part of the Japanese submarines which, today, are raising havoc in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Besides the electric battery which made him famous, Shimazu has done valuable original work in the field of illumination. He has invented paint which checks rust and basic material for making optical glass.

It has become a well-established fact that among the many celebraties of science who have called on him, the famous German, Professor Fritz Haber, President of the Kaiser Wilhelm Chemical Institute expressed awe and admiration for the work done by Genzo Shimazu.

Professor Haber was the genius who discovered means of extracting nitrogen from the air during World War I, thus making explosives, fertilizer and dye.

It is also a well-known fact that Shimazo was offered a million dollars for the American patent rights of his battery.

Mr. Shimazu is the president of the Shimazu Seisakusho, Limited and Nippon Electric Battery Company.

Electrical Engineering Genius

Ryotaro Mitsuda, discover of the "Mercury Lightning Conductor" which possesses a special and powerful electric discharge, has a long list of inventions to his name.

To name a few, Mitsuda has to his credit a high pressure mercury lightning conductor, a direct voltage transformer and an alternating frequency transformer.

Mitsuda was born in the city of Toyama in 1885, graduating in 1911 from engineering courses in Tokyo Imperial University. In 1914 he went to the United States and England for further study and in 1920 received the degree of Doctor in Engineering.

At present he is the chief of the Electric Experimental Laboratory of the Communications Department, engineer of the Imperial Household Department and is professor at the Waseda University.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Filial Piety as a Biological Virtue

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

It did not seem so very long ago that we as schoolboys were taught that modern warfare was a fight not so much between soldiers as between lethal weapons and that men, however brave and strong or loyal in heart, could not hold their own in the field, if pitted against superior fighting machinery. In the olden days people were wont to think that war was the sole concern of professional warriors, or samurai, as agriculture was that of farmers, but this idea became untenable since the middle of the last century, when Japan appeared in the world's amphitheater, and saw how modern war must be fought. War was called by various names: it was a game of cunning and diplomacy; a contest of national resources; a war of money and machinery; a race for great battleships and battalions; and, more recently, it is called a competition for the command of the seas, for air supremacy, naval bases, for food and munitions, raw materials and bottoms, etc. We now agree that it is a total war and that every conceivable strength or capacity which the nation possesses must be called up if it will emerge victorious from the international war of today.

Moral Strength

But after all is said, the study of the art of war, or rather of victory in war, leads us back to the heroic days of old when it was studied and practised with a wholeness of mind and religious zeal never shown in any other art or science, and we must acknowledge that there is an immutable and eternal truth in the strategic maxims expounded by consummate warriors like Takeda Shingen and Tokugawa Iyeyasu—that the greatest defensive strength of the state consists in men—that men make the best bulwark, the best moat and the best castle. By men is understood, of course, their moral strength. This has been convincingly proved in the course of the present campaign, East and West. Other conditions being equal, the god of victory will always favor that nation whose soldiers are most loyal or strongest in morale. It has been shown by countless instances that superiority in morale often more than offsets inferiority in arms and equipments.

Though mere numbers are not enough, the nation to be victorious in war cannot dispense with a certain numerical strength in men as well as organization and morale. It must have not only valorous men but very many of them. Numbers count as well as quality. The fundamental cause of France's defeat at the hands of Germany was her inferiority in numerical strength, that is, the number of men at the front and the back, making up the sum of the country's men-power. The same fatal weakness hampers England in its present life-and-death grip with Germany. Hence the vital importance of the population problem. Generally considered one of the peacetime problems, it now looms large in the horizon of statesmen all the world over. Isolated battles and campaign of war may be won by the greater battalion or superior weapons and valor, but the final victory in the struggle of nations for survival can be secured in the long run only by perfect combination of quantity and quality in the nation's population.

The problem, though its significance is not minimized during the

(Continued on Page 4)

RISE OF ISOLATIONISTS IN U.S. TO POLITICAL POWER EXPECTED

American Imperialists Principally Responsible for Outbreak of War of Greater East Asia

By Tsurumatsu Okamoto
(Gaiko Jiho)

American diplomacy, since the founding of the 13 colonies as independent states, has been subject to the interplay of three forces, isolationism, imperialism and forces advocating international arbitration. The islotionists, the group which refused to be caught in foreign entanglements, were in power during the 18th and 19th centuries. The war of 1812 in which the United States clashed with the British did not mean the rise of the imperialists and the retreat of the isolationists. In this war, the United States came to grips with the British because the latter refused to respect the neutrality of the seas.

On the other hand, with the Spanish-American War, the imperialists gained the day. This was a great turning point in the diplomatic history of the United States for now she came out aggressively in search of territories and trade. The American entrance in the first World War was also motivated by the same selfish desires, although, she declared that she was entering the conflict in order to end all wars and to make the world safe for democracy. However, with the armistice, cry. However, with the armistice, the last named force, international arbitration advocates, guided American diplomacy and instituted the League of Nations. But their influence did not last long. When the Senate refused to have anything to do with the League, the advocates of international arbitration had to retreat.

Join Imperialists

The decline in power of this group did not come suddenly. These advocates who joined in an alliance with the imperialist groups, came out with treaties like the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. When the Manchurian incident broke out and when Italy launched its offensive against Ethiopia, the advocates of international arbitration and isolationists in the United States came to blows but in the end the isolationists won. Quickly the latter group, to bind the people of the United States to their creed, had the Congress pass the Neutrality Act. But with the outbreak of the China affair and the European war, the tables were turned. The imperialists and advocates of international arbitration combined to smash the isolationists and, without any scruples began to to trample and violate the Neutrality Act. With the Neutrality Law mutilated and ineffective, the United States was placed in a position where she was able to adopt measures which were very short of war.

In other words, after the Spanish American War of 1898, the imperialists obtained an incontestable position in American diplomacy and launched the project for the making of a bigger navy, second to none. Since the World War, this group, acting with the forces of international arbitration finally succeeded in squashing the isolationist group.

Imperialists Rise

Thus, did the imperialist group succeed in leading 80 per cent of the people of the United States right up to the threshold of the war. Their reasoning was that if the Axis nations should win the war, the American continent would be put into danger and therefore to aid England was to defend the territories of the United States from possible danger. The isolationists could have nothing to say against this and some soon found themselves asserting the very thing which the imperialists were trying to put over on the public in carefully clothed terms. The imperialists then went ahead to have the Lease-Lend Act passed. After that, the imperialists forcibly had the Senate and the House of Representatives pass laws and amendments, making possible the arming of merchant marines. The presidential order was soon issued to shoot on sight.

The imperialist forces now has succeeded in getting the nation just where they wanted it. However, they made one miscalcuation. At the time of the Japanese-American negotiations, they thought that the Japanese Government will refrain from declaring war against the United States as had Germany and Italy since the outburst of the European War. Hence, the American Government, spurned even the basic demands of the Japanese. The Japanese answer to this arrogance and impudence was war. The American imperialists were chagrined. War in both oceans was not what they had expected.

Nonplussed

With the successive defeats of the United States in the War of Greater East Asia, the loss of the bases in the Pacific, such as Guam, Wake and the Philippines which she acquired in the Spanish-American war, the imperialists in the United States are at a loss for words. The American public is now faced with one of the gravest problems which it has ever had to face since the founding of the American Government. The question is: Shall it support the isolationists now or support the imperialists to the bitter end?

At this point the isolationists should fully remember that to support Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking is against the age-old tradition of the United States policy of isolation and that this war was not brought about due to the necessity of defending her borders. The War of Greater East Asia is a war which the United States had deliberately created.

The reaction of the American public to the world events as the Germans push their war in Europe, North Africa and as India launches her independence movement and as Australia has shown signs of desiring to secede from the British commonwealth of nations will bear watching. Originally, the American people as a whole, since the founding of the American Government, have been advocates of peace. The religious bodies, women's organizations have all been against war. Even the businessmen in the United States have been peace-loving as may be found in the instance of the Spanish-American war when Wall Street was against this war. The group which brought about the war against Spain in 1898 was the Mahan group and other naval imperialists. The ringleaders in the first World War were the imperialists and capitalists such as J. P. Morgan.

Responsibility Attached

Even in the present instance, the War of Greater East Asia was brought about by the imperialistic politicians and naval men in the United States. It was not the capitalists who threw the American nation into the maelstrom for there were many industrialists opposing America's entrance into the conflict. That these imperialists and naval officers of the United States should be scathingly criticized for this blunder is only proper.

The military power of the American nation is not much. It emerged victorious in the first World War because she entered the conflict at the time when both Germany and the Allies were weak and fatigued. However, in the present war, Germany has been victorious from the very beginning and France had already capitulated to the German Forces.

Observing these German victories, American public opinion moved gradually toward war. However, they stopped a block away from where the conflict was raging and contented themselves with sending supplies to the British. The American Government had to take this measure and could not take any other aggressive steps as (1) it could not overlook the existence of the anti-war and the isolationist groups in America, (2) France had already been defeated and the situation was not as favorable to the United States as had been the case in the last World War, and (3) Japan was an ally of Germany and Italy. By aiding England, the United States hoped to weaken the fighting power of her enemies and at the appropriate time, enter the war and cash in on the spoils. However, due to the fact that the American Government had miscalculated the decision and preparedness of the Japanese nation, the Japanese-American negotiations ran aground, resulting in the outbreak of the war, following which Germany and Italy also declared war on the United States. The American people must have been veritably stunned and terribly shaken by the turn of events.

For the first time, the United States will know how it feels to be short of materials. The American people who entered the Spanish-American war in the spirit of individuals going out on a picnic will find now that in the present war, there is going to be sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of the 48 states. Along with these sufferings, taxation will be increased. It has been reported that the United States today spends about $200,000,000 a day. With these highly volatile currents at work in the United States, the American nation must expect the re-emergence of the isolationist parties or face social revolution.

2 Courses for U.S.

However, as the United States' citizens realize that their country is not subject to the dangers that England is exposed, the American people may begin to ask themselves: What are we fighting for? For the authorities in U.S. to say that they are fighting for democracy would be too abstract and an unsatisfactory explanation. The American people may recall that even if the Soviet Union or the British should win the war through their aid, they will find these countries very ungrateful as has been the case after the last World War. As the hardships increase and living standards are lowered, the people of the United States will surely begin to realize that the isolationists were right in their assertions. Unless the people of the United States come out in support of the isolationists, very soon they must face the possibility of an internal revolution.

In view of the fact that after the first World War, the isolationists succeeded in coming to the fore and seizing political power even when America emerged victorious, there is a great possibility that the isolationists will again rise to power in view of the fact that the United States now has already suffered enormous losses in the War of Greater East Asia. However, the time when the isolationists will grasp political power will depend on the developments on the European front where Germany is clashing with the Soviet Army. Should the Germans succeed, the isolationists will undoubtedly come into power in the United States soon.

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